The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,370.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance .. ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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or line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Mahomerah, Fao, and Bussorah.

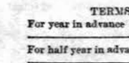
The steam-ship COMORIN, 650 tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. A. Browne, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st November, at noon.

Up.		Down.	
	Nov.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	1	Leave Bussorah	19
„ Kurrachee	5	„ Fao	19
„ Guadur	6	„ Bushire	21
„ Muscat	9	„ Lingah	23
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Lingah	12	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	29
„ Mahomerah	16		Dec.
„ Fao	16	„ Kurrachee	1
Arrive Bussorah	17	Arrive Bombay	4

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

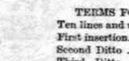


THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bandar at 4 P. M.

Unjunwell, Malwan,
Ratnagherry, Vingoria,
Jeytapoor, Goa, Punjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHEERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Ratnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Vingoria	„	„ Cannanore	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Carwar	„	„ Coompta	Monday.
„ Compta	„	„ Carwar	„
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Vingoria	„
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Ratnagherry	Wednesday
„ Beypore	„	„ Arrive Bombay	Thursday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.		

The Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Robinson, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P. M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 25th October, 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

NOTICES.

A CARD.

L. H. PHILIPPS and Co., GAS FITTERS, Plumbers, Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, and General Agents. Depot of Gas and Water Fittings. Fountains of various designs; Jets of great variety. Vulcanized India-rubber, and canvas hose with union joints. Branch Pipes Inserters and Spreaders. Tinned Lead Pipes of sizes, Lambert's and Warner's improved Bib and Stop Cocks in variety; Gas Pipes and Fittings in all its Branches, &c.

Kalbadevie Road, No 15.

TERMS—CASH.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Branch Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Branch Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

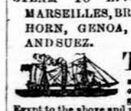
*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

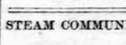
For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbourne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Fere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. MARTABAN on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	2nd Nov.	Leave Cochin	9th Nov.
„ Ratnagherry	3rd „	„ Beypore	10th „
„ Malwan	3rd „	„ Calicut	10th „
„ Vingoria	3rd „	„ Tellicherry	11th „
„ Goa	4th „	„ Cannanore	11th „
„ Carwar	4th „	„ Mangalore	12th „
„ Coompta	4th „	„ Coompta	13th „
„ Mangalore	5th „	„ Carwar	13th „
„ Cannanore	6th „	„ Goa	13th „
„ Tellicherry	6th „	„ Vingoria	14th „
„ Calicut	6th „	„ Malwan	14th „
„ Beypore	6th „	„ Ratnagherry	15th „
Arrive Cochin	7th „	Arrive Bombay	16th „

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EMPRESS of INDIA, arrived from Mauritius, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter ignature and to pay their Bills of Entry, and to send off boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned, as provided for in the Bills of Lading.

Captain Nunnerly will not be responsible for the condition of any pakage after it leaves the ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,

Agents for Captain Nunnerly, ship Empress of India.

ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION was passed at a GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS on the 6th instant, and CONFIRMED at a MEETING held THIS DAY (25th October):—

That the Asiatic Trading Company be wound up voluntarily.

By another Resolution, passed at same Meeting, Messrs. James Ranken and Mr. Limjee Jamsetjee Bottlebhoy were appointed Liquidators.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th October, 1869.

ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS CLAIMING to be CREDITORS of the said Company must send in their Claims to us, for examination, on or before the 27th day of December now next, after which date no Claims will be considered. Debtors to the Company are required forthwith to make payments to us of the amounts due by them to the Company.

JAMES RANKEN,
LIMJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEBHOY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY (27th instant) at 11 noon, at the offices of the Chamber.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

A. E. ASTLEY, Chairman.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 27th October, 1869.

TO CARPENTERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of TEAK WEATHERFRAMES on the southern end of ALBION PLACE, similar to those erected on the front. Tenders to state lump sum, and to be sent in on MONDAY, 1st November, 1869, before 8 A.M., addressed to THE SECRETARY, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company, Limited, 1 Albion Place, Byculla.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the ESTATE of COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA.—NOTICE.—The final ACCOUNTS of the liquidation of this Estate, with vouchers, has THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

MICHAEL R. DE QUADROS,
SAMUEL W. READ,
EDULJEE SORABJEE PATELL, } Trustees.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

NOTIFICATION.—VEHAR WATER TO BE SHUT OFF.—Undersigned regrets that it will be necessary to SHUT OFF VEHAR WATER, from 10 A.M. on SATURDAY, 30th instant, to 6 A.M. on MONDAY the 1st November.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

A TEACHER in ABERDEEN, Scotland, has accommodation for a FEW BOYS as BOARDERS whose studies he would carefully superintend. Apply for particulars to Mr. DUTHIE, Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.

DIVAN EXCHANGE will be PARTLY CLOSED while undergoing repairs, and reopened under experienced European management.

26th October, 1869.

FOR SALE, an English-built MAIL PHAETON, HORSE, and HARNESS, complete.

ALSO

A second-hand SQUARE PIANO, in good condition, by Doring

Apply to Mr. E. JOHNSTON, near the Jewish Synagogue, 26 Parell Road, Byculla.

FOR SALE superior Dublin STOUT, in Quarts at Rs. 4, and Pints at Rs. 2-4 per dozen.

If bought by whole cask of Quarts containing 4 dozen Rs. 12 per cask, and by Pints of whole cask of 7 dozen for Rs. 14. Apply to MANOCKJEE BURJORJEE.

Terms, Cash.

11, Forbes Street, Fort.

FROM AUSTRALIA.—FOR SALE, a pair of thorough-bred BAY GELDINGS, 5 and 6 years of age—Pedigree given on application. Also, one Bay Mare, 4 years; 2 Javanese Ponies; 1 Gray Gelding, 5 years; 2 young Ostriches, male and female; 4 black Swans; 1 young Kangaroo; and a fine Sow, 11 months old, weight about 200 lbs.

For particulars apply to NANABHOY & SORABJEE, Dubashes, or to Captain AREY.

BREAKFAST CLARET.

THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL

PETIT MEDOC.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as
Quarts, per dozen	11 0	12 8

Just landed by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at KHANDIA STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 6th November, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 9th September 1867, under instructions from the Mortgagee, Shaik Ebrahim bin Shaik Hussein Kondahy, on account and risk of the Mortgagors—All that messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises, situate, lying, and being in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting on the west by Khandia Street, registered in the Rent Roll of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1458, assessed under No. 15, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by Khandia Street, on or towards the north by the house of Hajee Ahmed, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Ahmoda Patell.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

Bombay, 25th October, 1869. HERALALL & Co.

AUCTION SALE of HANDSOME and VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Plated Glass and Porcelain Wares, an invoice of very rich large wall looking glasses in gilt frames, handsome velvet and Brussels carpets, an excellent self-playing organ, an English-built Malvern dog-cart with an English horse and harness complete, and a showy fleabitten Arab buggy horse.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the property of different Gentlemen, the same comprising plated glass and porcelain wares, the very neatly open carved furniture, consisting of camp and round, dining, circular, pier, sofa, card, washing and dressing tables; easy, low, priedieu and dining-room chairs; half and full back-ed sofas, and conversation couches with silk and imitation leather linings and springs with drawing room chairs to match, sideboard, hat-stands, chest of drawers, wardrober, clothes presses, large almirars, English brass and blackwood four posts bedsteds with and without mattrasses and curtains, child's cot and cradle, Cleopatra couches, teapoys, an excellent self-playing organ, musical boxes, rich velvet and Brussels carpet and rugs, hanging two lights argand and globe lamps, mahogany cheval and dressing glasses, plated buggy and carriage harness, children's perambulators, screens, pictures, table ornaments, and sundries.

Also on the same day,

On account of the concerned,

An invoice of very rich large wall Looking Glasses in gilt frames.

AND

A nearly new English-built Malvern dog-cart, by McNaught and Smith, with a fast-trotting English horse and harness, complete.

One handsome fleabitten Arab buggy horse.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 26th October, 1869.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, Motherwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SERIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

REQUIRED, about February or March next BUSINESS PREMISES in the Fort, on the Ground Floor, with Godowns, and if with one large upper-room preferred. State situation, size of premises, and monthly rent, by letter only to S. C., office of this paper.

NOTICES.

RE CULLIANJEE LUDHA, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, made on the 15th day of October, 1869, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the above named CULLIANJEE LUDHA, deceased, were ordered to issue to NAVIBAI, widow of the said deceased; and all persons who are indebted to, or have any property belonging, to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same, respectively, to said Navibai, widow, in Hornby Row, No. 40, within the Fort of Bombay.—Dated this 23rd day of October, 1869.

RIMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys to Nuribai, widow.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NOTICE.—The Executive Engineer, Colaba, will receive SEALED TENDERS, up 1 P.M. on the 28th instant, for RECONSTRUCTION the MUSKETRY RANGE BUTTS.

2. All particulars can be learnt on personal application, at the office of the undersigned, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant, R.E.,
Executive Engineer's Office, Colaba, Bombay, 21st Oct., 1869. Executive Engineer, Colaba.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasuries, to the extent of the amount set opposite to them, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. daily, until the amounts have been taken, or until further orders:—

Akola Treasury Rupees (5) five lacs.
Oomrawuttee Treasury Rupees (3) three lacs.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tenders will be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 25th October, 1869.

SALE OF OLD AND USELESS STORES.—On THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at 10 A.M. precisely, the above SALE will take place, at the Municipal Storeyard, Boree Bunder, subject to the Municipal Commissioner's sanction. A deposit of 5 per cent. will have to be paid on the spot and the balance on receipt of sanction. The articles must be removed within one week from date of sale, or they will be resold at risk of first purchaser.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

J. R. BROWNE,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, 22nd Oct., 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 28th day of October, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider, 1st, the Government Resolution No. 4,314, dated 7th October, 1869, on the subject of the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay; 2nd, the Proceedings of the Finance Committee.

I hereby also give notice, that immediately after the business of the Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD, when the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1870 will be received.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th October, 1869.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—CHRESOPHONIC ACID, or GOA POWDER, otherwise called Sclubric Acid. Price Rs. 20 per lb. wholesale, retail Rs. 2 per oz. Prepared only by D. F. Warden. To be had at Messrs. Thompson and Company from the 1st of November.

A superior mixture of Eau de Rose, Glycerine and Biborate of Soda, otherwise called ROSE ALPINAS, the most excellent quality ever to be met with in these markets. Price in Pint Bottles Rs. 1-8-0 per pint.

A superior quality of LAVENDER, excelling the one manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Nephew in every respect, will be also out on the 1st November. Price in Pint Bottles Rs. 2-8-0 p.oz.

On and after the 1st of January, 1870 all the articles hitherto been manufactured by all the Chemists of India and England will be put up for sale for the benefit of the inhabitants of India and elsewhere at one-third the present prices, and for the selfsame purpose a Manufactory will be established near the Dadur Station.

D. F. WARDEN.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION of TRAINS and REDUCTION of FARES.

On and after the 1st proximo, Trains will leave Bombay for Bandora at 6-15, 7-0, and 7-45 A.M. and 5-20 and 5-45 P.M., and Bandora for Bombay at 7-0, 8-57, and 9-20 A.M., and 7-0 and 10-10 P.M. Elphinstone and Mahim Road Stations for Mandwala and Veraur leave at 7 A.M. The 3rd Class Fares between Bombay and Veraur and intermediate Stations, will be reduced to three pies per mile with a minimum charge of one anna. For further particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at all Stations.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TEAK TIMBER.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of 1,500 TONS of Maulmein or Rangoon TEAK TIMBER in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than 250 tons per month commencing on and from the 1st day of April next.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained by an application to the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed, Tenders for Teak Timber, and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores Depôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December next.

A cash deposit of Rs. 500 to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted must accompany each Tender, and the party whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find further security, making a total of 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Acting Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Byculla, Bombay, 25th October, 1869.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Under instructions from the Directors in London it is hereby notified that, in consequence of petitions having been presented to the Court of Chancery for the winding-up of the Society, all premiums received after the 22nd ultimo will be placed to a separate account pending the order of the Court.

C. J. WALLIS,
Assistant Secretary, Indian Branches.

Bombay, 18th October, 1869.

The following notification has been issued from the Head Office of the Society:—

"The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,
HENRY LAKE, General Manager.

"17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869."

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The NINTH MEETING (for the rehearsal of Instrumental Music) will be HELD in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 27th instant, at 9 P.M. Admittance by the Tickets supplied to performing Members.

ALFRED WAKE, Hon. Secy.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

SECURITY

Should be the First Consideration in Insurance Transactions.

The Directors of the Royal Insurance Company have the pleasure of supplying the following information to the public, as evidence of the ample security they afford to their assurers:—

THE CAPITAL

of the Company, available for the purpose of meeting any unusual calamity happening to the Funds, is

TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The amount actually paid up is £288,495. This, with the Accumulated Funds in Hand, makes the invested resources of the Company upwards of ONE MILLION SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, which amount is invested as follows:—

INVESTED FUNDS OF THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 30TH JUNE, 1869.

Real Property owned by the Company	£219,571 11 3
Mortgages on Freehold Property	33,500 0 0
£30 000 Reduced 3 per Cent. Consols	28,085 1 3
India Government 5 per Cent. Debentures	100,000 0 0
English Railway Debenture Bonds	59,090 17 7
First-class English Railway Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	335,476 11 11
Loans to Local Authorities of various towns in Great Britain, who have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to borrow the amounts	145,590 12 6
Bonds of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board	62,341 14 8
Bonds of the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Co.	10,000 0 0
Bonds of the Liverpool Corporation	5,460 0 0
United States Government Stocks	101,330 7 10
Canada Bonds and Canada Dominion Stock	31,108 11 6
Short Loans on first-class English Dividend-paying Stocks with margins, from 20 to 50 per Cent. on market values	477,195 0 0
Loans on Security of Life Policies	63,938 8 5
	£1,672,396 16 11

The above is a complete list of the Investments of the Company at the date specified, in addition to which the funds are still further increased, by amounts constantly varying, at different periods, in the hands of the Bankers and the Company's Agents. At 31st December 1868, these stood at £168,080 2 0

For the satisfaction of the Public, the whole of the Securities belonging to the Company are annually submitted to the careful scrutiny of two independent Auditors, and the following is an Extract from their Report to the last Annual Meeting:—

"The whole of your Books have been Audited—every Document, every Account, every Voucher, your Bank-book, and every Security—all have been most carefully kept, and there is not one doubtful Security in the whole."

THE ACCUMULATIONS OF THE LIFE DEPARTMENT, after payment of Losses, Annuities, and Expenses of every description, have been as follows:—

Fund in Hand at the last Quinquennial Valuation, 31st December 1863	£621,434 15 5
Added to 31st December, 1865	103,146 7 3
„ „ „ 1867	124,105 7 5
„ „ „ 1868	128,589 5 10
„ „ „ 1869	144,945 12 2
Total Accumulation of the Life Department on 31st Dec., 1868, exclusive of Shareholders' Capital	£1,122,275 8 1

THE DIRECTORS ALSO THINK IT DESIRABLE TO STATE THAT

THE BUSINESS OF THE ROYAL HAS NEVER BEEN AMALGAMATED WITH THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY,

And that the LIABILITY of its Shareholders is UNLIMITED

Agents for Bombay,
Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each.....Rs. 2 } Cash.
Cartes de Visite „ 1 }

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1812,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Lal ella	Rs. 74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„ Qts.	„ 35 0 Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„ 32 0 „ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes,	Silver Foil „	„ 27 0 „ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 8
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 0	17 8
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ BRAUNBERGER	„ 25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON, Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule, „	25 0 „	14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, „	22 0 „	12 0
CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule, „	22 0 „	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule, „	18 8 „	10 8
ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, „	17 0 „	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule, „	15 8 „	9 0
MEDOC, White capsule, „	13 8 „	...
SAUTERNE, Red capsule, „	22 0 „	12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS, ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON, ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS, ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	„ 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule	„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality Do.	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality Do.	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish Do.	„ 25
„ „ Scotch Do.	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) Do.	„ 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 7	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and drooping. Rates as quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1550
10,000	500	all	8 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	610
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
20,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	340
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	140
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,715
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,015
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	650
3,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	190
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,315
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	370

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	35 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	650
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	525
	12,000	11,000	20 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,200
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,050
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	525
500	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co.	10,200
500	2,000	all		East India Press Co	1,100
150	8,500	all	1000	Fort Press Co.	10,000
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,180
200	6,000	all	240 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,157
1000	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	820
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	200
120	2,500	all	250	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
225	2,000	75	300 pa	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,050

(* Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.2.6	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
...	£20	169.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 6	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 18th October, to Saturday, 23rd October, 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	7,037	2	4
House Rate	7,662	3	2
Municipal Certificate Tax	1,850	0	0
Police Rate	3,115	3	9
Lighting do.	3,687	0	10
Water do.	4,573	2	0
Habalcore Cess	2,797	12	10
Market Fees	1,236	2	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	533	10	8
Miscellaneous Fees	1,288	3	6
Fines and Penalties	185	0	0
Town Duties	14,774	0	2
Total Rs.	48,440	0	3

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 26.

Willis, Colonel, 38th Regiment, on leave, from Sealkote.
Thorp, Surgeon, Medical Department, on privilege leave, from Ahmednuggur.
Stevens, Captain, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 26.

Raines, C. B., Colonel, 25th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Evans, Captain, 1-19th Regiment, on duty, to Agra.
Macleod, Major, 29th Regiment Native Infantry, to join, to Baroda

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 25th October, 1869.

Native Medical Pupil Gunesh Babajee Patell, No. 611, is promoted to 3rd class Hospital Assistant, to provide a Hospital Assistant for the Lock Hospital, Poona.

The following transfers are ordered :—

1st Class Hospital Assistant Luximon Sing, No. (264) from Lock Hospital, Ahmedabad, to Lock Hospital, Poona.

2nd Class Hospital Assistant Hunmuntrao (No. 298) from 6th Regiment N. I., to Lock Hospital, Ahmedabad.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant F. A. Serpes (No. 345), Toonghar Hill, to 23rd Regiment N. I.

2nd Class Hospital Assistant Raghoojee Suchlal, from Police Hospital, Ahmedabad, to 28th Regiment N. I.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Gunesh Babajee Patell (No. 611) from (new promotion) to General duty, Aden.

Assistant Apothecary Framjee Sancaram (No. 76) from British Medical Department, to General duty, Poona.

Assistant Apothecary Rameklunder Shreedhur (No. 92), from British Medical Department, to General duty, Presidency.

Assistant Apothecary A. D. Fernandez (No. 176), from new promotion, to British Medical Department.

Assistant Apothecary C. Pereira, (No. 182) Do. Do.
Do. Do. P. Baretto, (No. 176) Do. Do.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Babajee Sindey (No. 486) from new promotion, to General duty, Bombay

Do. Abajee Bapoojee (No. 940) Do. Do.

Hospital Apprentice H. Stevenson (No. 90) from European General Hospital, Bombay, to European General Hospital, Aden.

No. 1075, Lance Corporal W. J. Peake, 40th Foot, is appointed Orderly Room Sergeant to the General depot, Poona, and transferred to the unattached list, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 926 of 1865.

With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct a modification of G. O. C. No. 388, 20th April 1867, to the following extent :—Officers Commanding Brigades of Royal Artillery and Regiments of Cavalry will be relieved from remount duty as directed in the order.

A Committee composed as under will be assembled from time to time at Bombay, under the orders and supervision of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Dehlee Field Force, Colonel Wallace, C.B., Royal Horse Artillery ; Major Blundell, 3rd Hussars ; Staff Veterinary Surgeon Lamb. A Veterinary Surgeon will attend on the Committee to examine the horses.

Staff Veterinary Surgeon Lamb to be stationed in Bombay during the cold season, for the purpose of selecting batches of Remounts for submission to the Committee, the members and Veterinary Surgeon will then be summoned for the duty.

Officers Commanding Regiments of Cavalry and Brigades of Artillery will inform Staff Veterinary Surgeon Lamb of the total number of Remounts and the particular description of horses required, as also the number for each Battery of their respective Brigades.

The proceedings of the Committee will be submitted to be Brigadier-General Commanding Bombay district, under whose orders the Remounts will be allotted to the branches of the service for which they have been selected and then handed over to the Commissariat Department for despatch upcountry.

The allowances for the officers named for this duty are provided for by the Regulations cited in the margin.

(Government Resolution No. 3285, September 1866. Government Resolution No. 2814, 28th September 1866, Government Resolution No. 2580, 12th June 1869.)

The orders on the subject of Remounts to be carefully attended to.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 649 of 22nd July last, it is hereby notified for general information that the Relief of the three Regiments of Native Cavalry and of the 8 and 9 Batteries of Brigade Royal Horse Artillery have been countermanded for the present season.

Jamesons Code Sect. XII paras 36 to 60, pages 143 to 145, G O. C. No. 338, 26th April 1867.)

The following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Staff Assistant Surgeon Spence to General Duty, Matheran Division of the Army.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Purcell is attached to do duty with the 40th Regiment.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 15th October 1869.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

1st Battalion 2nd Foot.—Captain and Local Lieutenant Colonel F. Connor to be Colonel, from the 29th September 1869.

41st Foot.—Ensign John O. Champion Moller to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Thackeray, who retires. Dated 8th October 1869.

103rd Foot.—Lieutenant Eden Currie Showers to be Adjutant, vice Godwin, who vacates on obtaining leave on private affairs to England. Date 15th October 1869.

15th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant G. W. Thompson, Staff Corps, from officiating Wing Officer 22nd Native Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Glasse. Dated 9th October 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to sanction the transfer of the following general Doing Duty Officers :—

Colonel S. H. Pecher, Staff Corps, from Jhelum to Delhi.

Colonel C. Careton, C. B., Staff Corps, from Umballa to Jhelum.

The undermentioned candidates have been reported by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have passed the tests specified, on the 4th instant :—

High Proficiency in Hindee.

Ensign H. Bolean, 41st Foot, probationer Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd Squadron Sebalkote 11th Bengal Cavalry.

High Proficiency in Persian.

Lieutenant W. Wilmer, Staff Corps, Officiating Adjutant 13th Native Infantry.

Persian, under Clause VIII.

Lieutenant J. E. Campbell, Staff Corps, Quartermaster 27th Native Infantry.

Higher Standard in Hindoostance.

Lieutenant G. W. Rogers, Royal Artillery, probationer Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 4th Goorkhas.

Captain F. S. Terry, 2nd Battalion 25th Foot.

Lieutenant O. B. Gordon, 70th Foot.

Lieutenant C. F. Massy, 92nd Foot, probationer Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 23rd Native Infantry.

Ensign G. Gaisford, 96th Foot.

1st Class Veterinary Surgeon H. C. Hulse is directed to proceed to Umballa and assume veterinary charge of the horses of A Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, at the expiration of his leave.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon W. Walker, (F Brigade), to Dalhousie, from the 8th September to the 1st November, on medical certificate.

7th Hussars.—Assistant Surgeon J. V. T. Malcolm, M. D., to Dhurmsala, from the 19th September to the 19th November, on medical certificate.

This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. dated 17th September 1869, page 424.)

38th Foot.—Captain A. Stokes, to Bombay, from the 1st October to the 1st November, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

64th Foot, (3rd Battalion).—Captain E. C. Ainslie, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Captain H. Semple, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ensign S. R. Elwes, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

79th Foot.—Surgeon A. K. Drysdale, to remain at Landour, from the 28th June to the 2nd July, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave, to appear before a medical board.

96th Foot.—Lieutenant A. D. Broughton, (Instructor of Musketry,) to Bangalore and C-ylon, from the 26th September to the 25th December, on medical certificate.

107th Foot.—Captain M. McN. Bind, (Station Staff, Landour,) to Calcutta, from the 3rd October to the 3rd November, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade, (3rd Battalion.)—Lieutenant R. E. Crompton, to remain at Simla, from the 15th September to the 31st October, on urgent private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

(This cancels the leave granted to this Officer by G. O. C. C. dated 24th September 1869, page 432.)

Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Ward, to Bombay, for twenty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to submitting an application to retire from the service.

Late 4th Madras Light Cavalry.—Captain H. C. Stevens (3rd Squadron Officer 3rd Madras Light Cavalry), to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board, under the Rules of 1854.

27th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. E. Campbell, to remain in Calcutta, from the 15th October to the 15th November, in extension, for the purpose of undergoing examination in native languages, as a very special case.

45th Native Infantry.—Major J. T. Watson, to Murree, from the 30th July to the 27th October, on urgent private affairs, under the Rules of 1868.

DRESS.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be understood that the new dress trowsers with gold and crimson lace stripes are not to be worn with the shell jacket by regimental officers on any occasion.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to G. O. No. 254 of 1866, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify, with the sanction of Government, that Calcutta and Barrackpore will henceforth be the Head Quarters stations of the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon Lower Circle, instead of Calcutta and Darjeeling.

RECRUITING AND RE-ENGAGEMENT.

With reference to para. 1352 of the Queen's Regulations, it is hereby notified that the Officer Commanding a Brigade of Royal Artillery is to be considered the "Commanding Officer" in cases of enlistment and re-engagement, and that in such cases his previous sanction must be obtained. The sanction of the Officer Commanding the Brigade of Royal Artillery is likewise necessary previous to the re-engagement of soldiers whilst serving.

DISCHARGE AND PASSAGE.

By order of the Government of India the following Standing Order is to be read to all soldiers obtaining their discharge from the Army at their own request, and prominently brought to their notice while at depots :—"All soldiers for discharge who may be sent to depots on the coast with the view of arranging for passages to England or the Colonies, are warned against entering into engagements with ship agents, without consulting an Officer of the Depot or the Staff on the spot."

THE ORDER OF MERIT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council having been pleased to decide that each case of dismissal of members of the Order of Merit, for offences not involving moral turpitude, shall be submitted to Government for decision, with the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief on the nature of the misconduct, His Excellency directs that, whenever a Native Officer or Soldier is dismissed the service, whether by Court Martial or summarily, for acts other than those involving moral culpability, a special report of the case shall be made to the Adjutant General by Officers Commanding Regiments of Bengal Cavalry and Infantry.

SCHOOLS.

The following copy of a letter from the officiating Secrtary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Vicar Apostolic of Agra, dated 26th August 1869, is published for information :—

"It having been brought to the notice of Government that children either on first nomination or on transfer from asylums in the plains, are very often sent to Asylums or Orphanages in the hills during the hot months, I am directed to point out that as this practice must necessarily be attended with great risk not only to the lives of the children, but in a greater degree to the lives of those accompanying them, who have on such occasions to make the journey back, a which moreover entails extra expense on Government, as it becomes in some cases necessary to provide a quicker mode of conveyance than the Bullock Train, I am to request that you will be so good as to issue such instructions as will prevent a recurrence of the practice."

CANTONMENTS.

Serious complications arise, and much expense is frequently incurred, owing to the irregular action of local military authorities in permitting "squatting" in Cantonments, outside the limits of compounds and bazars, and in granting land and privileges beyond their competency to accord. The Commander-in-Chief, in calling the attention of Commanding Officers to the Regulations of the Government of India on the subject, is pleased to direct that on no account whatever is the erection of land in unauthorised localities to be permitted. His Excellency further desires it may be made known that all claims for compensation will have to be met by Commanding Officers who have admitted, in violation of Regulation, huts, &c., to be erected without due authority; neither will any concessions or grants of land made by Commanding Officers without sufficient authority be recognised in dealing with cases that may come before the Commander-in-Chief for decision.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pauillac	Docteur	Chittagong via Cochin.
	Helen R. Cooper	Dickinson	Moulmein.
	Contest	Russel	Liverpool via Carwar.
	Asia (s)	Patterson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
	M. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.

The ship Florine, to Callao, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Burlington, to Muscat, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 21 Codabux ..... Row ..... Bombay, Sept. 29.

Passengers per ship Codabux—Mrs. Row and 2 children.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 21 Hope ..... Thompson ..... London.

LIST OF VESSELS SAILED FOR BOMBAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1265	British India, Wemyss—R. Stenart & Co.	June 21
1050	Pentiac, Skilling—Volkart Brothers.	July 13
1129	John Bunyan, Stitch—Lyon & Co.	July 19
933	Jane Elgour, Greive—Harbord & Co.	July 22
1193	Coimbatore, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	July 22
1350	Malabar, Pearce—W. Nicol & Co.	July 26
778	Rocklight, Ennis—Coupland & Co.	July 29
1289	Louisa Fletcher, Luckes	Aug. 11
732	Woosang, Bourner	Aug. 12
1182	Magdala, Evans	Aug. 12
1047	Daniel Rankin, Hartwell—Harbord & Co.	Aug. 12
797	Burmah, Pearse	Aug. 20
1270	Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Finlay, Scott & Co.	Aug. 21
1372	Calcutta, Morrison	Aug. 21
1038	Thomas S. Stowe, Sexhn	Aug. 21
1152	Tythonus, Green—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 21
321	Tantivey, Picknutney	Aug. 21
434	Anna, Gunnufsen	Aug. 23
1192	Asiana, Selkirk—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 25
1027	Ronnie Dundee, Connoor	Aug. 25
1434	Westminster, Berryman	Aug. 26
737	Moss Rose, Bustin—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 27
1328	Hahneman, Vannurden—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 28
1215	Tethys, Evans—E. Bates & Co.	Aug. 28
966	Tanjier, McNabb—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
1177	Sajier, Tait—Owen & Okell	Sept. 4
1435	British Sceptre, Pendall—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
905	Zuleika, Thompson	Sept. 8
1594	Euxine, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 8
1244	John C. Potter, McClure	Sept. 8
1494	Canute, Quinn—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 8
703	Dominion, Needham	Sept. 10
721	Mars, Richtering	Sept. 10
1237	Macedon, Withycombe—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 10
776	Elizabeth Ostle, Glaister	Sept. 10
872	Bella Maria, Lopeg	Sept. 13
1324	Juventa, Holmes—Lawrence & Co.	Sept. 13
1245	Eastern Light, McFee	Sept. 14
1127	Mic Mac, Robinson	Sept. 15
423	G. R. Mosle, Kuck	Sept. 15
425	Eros B'Jorn	Sept. 16
1254	City of Richmond, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 20
1117	Helen Scott, Gribble—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 20
1295	William Fairbairn—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	Sept. 23

FROM LONDON.

939	Louisa, Scowcroft—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	June 21
711	Jalawar, Carruthers	July 3
713	Bacchante, McLeod	July 14
853	Castle Avon, Shields	July 17
468	Ansari, Hillman—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
1166	Sandringham, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	July 28
1113	Salisbury, True—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 6
982	P. Somawutty, Blake—Sir C. Forbes & Co.	Aug. 21
1026	Napoleon, Gillespie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 20
1031	Reigate, Morris	Aug. 20
1350	Windsor Castle, Douglas—R. Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
1197	Euterpe, Cosens—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 1
799	Cingala, Neilson	Sept. 1
1188	Scimitar, Potts—Ritchie, Steuart, & Co.	Sept. 1
512	Marinus, Angeline	Sept. 3
1207	Zoroaster, Baker—Ritchie, Steuart &, Co.	Sept. 8
1241	Scotia, Andrews—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 9
1033	Sam Mendel, Murdock—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 14
	Llaverdon, Nawries	Sept. 15
1174	Leaping Water—Bell, Ventz and Lucius	Sept. 21
975	John Temperley, Tucker—Stenhouse & Co.	Sept. 24

FROM CARDIFF.

1205	Red Jacket, Tate	Sept. 8
504	Jessie Jameson, Bell.	Sept. 20

FROM BASSEIN.

1197	Nagpore, Trevellick—Stenhouse & Co.	Oct. 1

FROM SUNDERLAND.

	T. B. Oard	Sept. 1
544	Marie Choupat	Sept. 2
	Black Prince, Saddler	Sept. 14
390	Acacia Henderson	Sept. 16

FROM NEWPORT.

670	Royal Albert, Davies	Aug. 23

FROM CALCUTTA.

639	Cutch Merchant	Oct. 2
760	Arracan, Stricker—Bell, Ventz & Lucius.	Aug. 30
965	C. N. Hajee Mahomed Soedick	Sept. 13
317	Oneiza, Spurr—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 14
776	Robert	Sept. 22
394	Bussorah, Turnbull	Oct. 1
830	Baldovan, Watt—Finlay Clark & Co.	Oct. 19

FROM CLYDE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

3000	Europe (s), Rolland	Sept. 17

FROM CLYDE.

509	Index, Kerr	Sept. 11
805	Spray of the Ocean, Turnbull—F. Clark & Co.	Mar. 11
994	City of Amoy, Murdock—W. Nicol & Co.	July 23
349	Teviotdale—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 14
1941	Modesty, Kerr	Aug. 17
422	Jane Avery	Aug. 21
845	Havering, Masted—Volkart Brothers.	Aug. 24
768	James Rossell, Mackay—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 24
859	Lammershagen, Jorgeneen	Sept. 3
5978	Norval, Taylor	Sept. 6
1069	Caribou, Mitchell	Sept. 8

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1010	Princess Dagmar, Lewis	July 14
997	Peter Denney, Adam	July 26
1366	Douglas (s), Sam	Aug. 4

FROM SHIELDS.

	Tasmania	Mar. 13
	Golden Dream	July 16

FROM BANGKOK.

421	Eena, Brunell	Aug. 30
610	W. Mitchell, Grandwater	Aug. 10
865	Elizabeth, Owen	Aug. 15

FROM HAMBURGH.

768	Adolph, Meyer—Volkart Brothers.	July 2

FROM RANGOON.

886	G. F. O. Heyn, Broksch	Aug. 8
1161	Attila, Green—Wallace & Co.	Aug. 24
534	Alliance, Falck	July 31
1120	Kentuckian	Aug. 17
797	Zarich, Grange	Sept. 6
307	Baron Macaulay, Cunningham—C. N. Cama,	Oct. 6

FROM MAULMAIN.

978	Sir Hugh Rose, Spurdens—H. M. Seedick	July 2
789	Southern Queen, Richards—Volkart Brothers	Aug. 2
1406	Timor Shaw, Winter	Sept. 16

FROM SINGAPORE.

1393	Benares, Moyes	Aug. 10

FROM HONGKONG.

1007	Fohilla, Dougall—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 20
791	Istapo.	Se. t. 18

FROM PENANG.

585	Fathe Salam	July 1

FROM BOSTON

868	St. Albans, Farnham & Co.	July 10
962	Timour, Spooner—Tudor & Co.	Aug. 10

FROM MAURITIUS.

158	Rance	Sept. 17

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
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Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
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It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

Holy Scripture. — Geography, Political and
English Grammar and Composition. — Map-Drawing. (Physical.
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Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES :—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... " 7½ "
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Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music ..... Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN

(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight ; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians ; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WALLINGER—October 25th, at Poona, the wife of W. Arnold Wallinger, Deputy Conservator of Forests, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1869.

THE Cotton Frauds Bill having been passed, there is, of course, little to be gained by discussing its provisions. By and bye, when the assent of the Viceroy has been given, Dr. Forbes will be in a position to set the machinery a-going. He must be the first Cotton Inspector-in-Chief, under the famous Section 22, and he will have the gratification of training up his successor in the way he should go. The owners of presses and half-presses will have to consider the onerous duties which the Act will impose on them, and, under penalties, they will be forced to co-operate with the Government in carrying out its objects. The privilege of exercising the trade of cotton-presser must be bought at this cost. They have no means of resistance, except an appeal to the Secretary of State, and they must do what the Government orders them to do or shut up their presses. If the Government had ordered licensees of cotton presses to shave or wear red coats or dance a jig while the cotton went through the process, these unhappy persons must have complied. But we are dense enough not to see why the owners of cotton-presses should be compelled, under penalties, to do all the things they are commanded to do, why they should be made subsidiary members of the Cotton Department, why they should be ordered to do a certain amount of work and give up a certain amount of time without leave being asked, or compensation for work and time accorded. However, we shall see how Mr. Campbell's invention will work. Perhaps it will prove to be so useful and practical that some day the press-owners of Bombay will give him a piece of plate in token of gratitude. Those miserable tinkers in Dharwar, also, will have to be on the alert. There is a rod in pickle for them. We quite admit that the clause is unobjectionable in principle, since it simply asserts that people who tell lies shall be fined fifty rupees. But the practical effect will be to give the disciples of the Factory a monopoly. As Mr. Bellasis said, in his able speech, wherein he showed how admirably he had dealt with Dr. Forbes on the Socratic method, the Council was legislating on "a very minute point." This is a minor objection ; yet it might suggest to the Council the propriety of passing a short Act, to the effect that all persons caught out in a lie should be fined fifty rupees. It is a great pity, however, that, according to Dr. Forbes, the Collectors and their officials will not co-operate with him in his just warfare against the lying tinkers of Dharwar. The Penal Code is supposed to be severe and comprehensive, but it seems that even a Maratha tinker can drive through it with his illegitimate file.

Colonel Marriott was good enough to explain to his inconsistent and unreasonable opponents—that is all who do not agree with him—the principle of the novelty in the bill. "It is that people may sell what they please, provided that the thing is not noxious, on the one condition that they call what they so sell by the right name." Then what is the use of Section 2? That notorious section absolutely forbids any one to mix cotton with seed, dirt, stones, or other foreign matter ; to mix cleaned and uncleaned cotton, to mix exotic with indigenous cotton, or old cotton and new. But, according to Colonel Marriott, the sting can be taken out of this clause by affixing a true label to the mixture, when offered for sale. Indeed, express provision seems to have been made for stamping bales with the word "mixed," "damaged," or "pickings." But how dare you bring your mixed cotton to the press,—it is prohibited by Section 12—or even keep it, when merely to have it in your possession renders you liable to severe punishment? "Mixing" is forbidden by Section 2, but permitted by Section 18, where provision is actually made for branding bales with the word "mixed." It is clear you cannot sell what you please, because you are prohibited from possessing what you please. The principle of the bill, therefore, is, not that you may sell what you please, provided you label it properly, but that you may sell only what the Legislative Council pleases, provided you call the article by its right name! Certainly a very odd measure, this, which it has taken all the year to devise, mould, re-mould, and finally settle. The fun of it is that, after all, nobody likes to acknowledge the paternity or maternity of the singular production. And who can wonder at their bashfulness! The debate on the third reading is full of interest, but it raises questions which we prefer to deal with by themselves, and not at the end of a comment on certain peculiarities in the Act. We therefore postpone any criticism of these remarkable speeches until to-morrow.

THE *Bombay Times*, whose peace of mind, we regret to state, is perpetually disturbed by the intrusion of the Central Asian question, contemptuously denies the fact that the Russians are solidly established on the line of the Jaxartes. So long as the fact is so, so long as the Russians prove that it is so by occupying the whole line from Fort Petrovski to Khojend, and what is more, hold their ground far an advance at Samarcand, it is of little consequence that even so great an authority as our contemporary should not be able to recognize what is. He may call it precarious if he likes ; everything is relative, and his standard of solidity may be the line between London and Brighton. If "nothing is but thinking makes it so," then both the Russians and our entertaining friend are right ; for he thinks the Russians are not, and the Russians think they are solidly established on the line of the Jaxartes. Another effort of thought enables him to penetrate the secrets of the Russian Cabinet and to know that the "military aggressions" of Russia "have occurred in spite of the persistent home opposition of the Emperor and the 'Central Asian Department.'" If this effort of thinking has led him to a correct conclusion, it only shows the chronic weakness of what is called the Russian Government, whose troops for years have pressed up the valley of the Jaxartes. Moreover, the fact, if it be one, does not prevent the Russians from being in Samarcand ; and, therefore, makes no difference so far as we are concerned. He also thinks that "Kokand unsubdued" is "behind" the Russian posts on the Naryn. The Russians, however, have two lines of communication with Vernoe and the Naryn, both clear of Kokand. One runs northward through Kopal, the other westward, through Aulieta. We do not know, but we believe that there is no direct line of communication through Kokand between the posts on the Naryn and the forts in the Jaxartes valley. At any rate the road northward is quite open, unless our contemporary can think sufficiently hard to make a Kirghiz rebellion in that quarter.

Our contemporary also prints the following playful statement, conceived and expressed in his very peculiar style :—

"We can understand native writers—especially the timid and suspicious Bengalis—being taken possession of by the notion that a few Russian outposts in Kashgar 'would be a disturbing element on the North and North-West (East?)' But that such qualms should afflict any of 'the hard old British race' would be a sign of 'weakness' or excitable imaginativeness, which ill accords with these days of scientific geographers, and practical military engineering."

As he has accorded his approval to Captain Trench's book, we present him with the following corrective :—"Though the conversion of Eastern Turkistan into a Russian province," writes Captain Trench, "would not very much further the assumption by Russia of a threatening attitude towards India (always supposing she has any hostile projects in that quarter) yet the *moral effect* produced by the occupation of the country, and the presence of a Russian garrison in Yarkand, which is within so short a distance of our political boundary, would be sensibly felt in India, and would be a potent element of possible disturbance on our northern frontier." It is the expression of quiet, reasonable opinions like these to which our contemporary, with his customary keen perception of the meaning of the English language, applies the word "qualms," and considers them to be evidence of weakness and—exquisite phrase—"exciteable imaginativeness"!

LIEUTENANT C. A. BANISTER, of the 4th Punjab Cavalry, died at Kohat on the 14th inst.

WE are very glad to inform the public that Mr. H. P. Le Messurier has been confirmed as Agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. A better selection could not have been made, either in the interest of the public or the Company.

THE Viceroy, Lady Mayo, and their suite reached Meerut last Thursday morning, and after a stay of about an hour resumed their

BOMBAY.

The ... will be shut off from 10 A.M. on Saturday the 30th till 6 A. M. on Monday morning.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp is to preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court which will commence on the 20th proximo.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—The Legislative Department which is at present located at Poona will, we understand, be removed to Bombay in the beginning of next month.

TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.—There will be prayers and sermon in Trinity Church, Sonapore, at half-past 5 o'clock this evening, being the vigil of the Feast of S. Simon and S. Jude; and a celebration of the Holy Communion at half-past 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE S. S. ASIA, Captain Patterson, sailed yesterday with the following passengers:—For Calicut—Deputy Assistant Commissary Mr. J. Fox, wife and 2 children, Mr. E. Dobbs, Mr. John Frier and Mr. Miller. For Carwar—Mr. C. Mackintosh, Mr. R. F. Dallas, Mr. Leith and Mr. Manuel. For Cannanore—Mr. Marriott. For Cochin—Mr. Aspinwall, Mr. G. Tomkins, and 13 deck passengers.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A COOK.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Bezmie Philip, a Portuguese cook, was sent to prison for a fortnight for being drunk and disorderly and embezzling Rs. 5 belonging to his master, Mr. Conductor Gregory. It seemed that defendant had got the money to purchase articles in the bazaar, but had made off with it, or at least did not return it to his master.

CASES FOR THE SESSIONS.—Misreelall Mundkishore, a peon in the service of the Telegraph Department, has been committed by the Chief Magistrate to stand his trial at the Criminal Sessions for attempting to obtain a gratification.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed one Babool Bukhtawar to stand his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft of property worth Rs. 481 belonging to Balsett Sewatt.

AUDACIOUS THEFT BY BEGGARS.—A rather impudent case of theft came before Mr. Connon in the Fort Police Court yesterday. Jumna, a woman, and a boy named Rama Joeth, were charged with having stolen a silver teapot and some other articles of silver from the house of Dwarkadass Cursondass residing in the Fort. It seemed that they had entered the house asking for alms. A servant was at the door of one of the rooms, but they entered another room, and seeing the articles at hand, coolly walked off with them. The servant gave the alarm and the couple were caught at the door by the mussal. Both prisoners were convicted, and the woman, who had been in court before, was sent to prison for four months; whilst the boy, aged about twelve years, was sent to the Sassoon School of Industry.

THE consecration of the new Church at Kirkee will take place on Thursday next, the 28th instant, at 11 A. M.—*Poona Observer*, Oct. 26.

HIS HIGHNESS PRITHEENUDDEE arrived here from Kurrar on Friday last on a visit to His Excellency the Governor.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that the candidates who lately passed their examination in Marathi for employment in the Revenue Department are to be re-examined after one year of their first appointment to the department.—*Ibid.*

A HINDOO dhurrumsalla is to be constructed near Ahmednuggur for the accommodation of travellers, and for this purpose Rs. 7,500 will be paid out of the Local Fund, and Rs. 2,500 by the Ahmednuggur Municipality —*Ibid.*

WE perceive from the list of passengers arrived at Bombay by the mail steamer Golconda on Saturday last, that Colonel Raines, C. B., has returned to India from sick leave. The gallant Colonel is well known at this station, having commanded the Poona Division during the whole of last year, and proved himself an able, zealous, and energetic commander, and was much esteemed and respected by all classes of the Poona community with whom he was acquainted. We therefore trust he may soon again fall in for a brigade divisional command in this presidency, and that he has benefited in health by his trip to Europe.—*Ibid.*

THE Chief Inspector of Police, Mr. Trenn, appeared yesterday before Dr. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, and obtained a warrant against three witnesses who were brought forward for the defence in the case of the theft of gold and silver ornaments, committed in the house of one Pandoorung Narayen. Mr. Trenn intends prosecuting these parties for perjury, and we trust that his efforts to secure the ends of justice will meet with success. The theft has been detected by Mr. Trenn and the men under him, and we are glad to find that Mr. Richardson, the City Magistrate, has meted out to the thieves their due quota of punishment. We believe that this case caused a good deal of excitement during its trial, inasmuch as one of the offenders, who has been sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment, is the son of a wealthy sowcar of the city, and he had no less than four or five vakeels to defend him alone, the other two prisoners having one vakeel each to defend them. We are glad to find that Mr. Trenn had been so successful in the case, and we trust he will likewise succeed in obtaining the conviction against the three perjurers.—*Ibid.*

THE WAGHEERS AGAIN.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

IF the news of the reappearance of the Wagheers be true, it will be a striking news to many. They are reported to have plundered the village of Sahapur subject to Nuggur. One of the Garasias and a few Mekranees of that State are said to have united with them; but all of them have fled away on being pursued by a party from Nuggur.

THE COTTON FRAUDS BILL.

(*India Pralvath.*)

THE Cotton Frauds Bill has at last passed the local Legislative Council with a few modifications hardly worth mentioning. In passing the bill public opinion has been set at naught, and a penal law is enacted only against the natives of India, letting Europeans scot-free for their frauds in the cotton trade. It behoves our countrymen to try and see whether they will get justice in higher quarters. We believe the Bombay Association contemplates of petitioning the Viceroy and Governor-General of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to veto the bill.

THE LOCUSTS.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

THE locusts have not lost or plunged themselves into the sea, as one might have concluded, seeing them following the course of the Taptee towards its mouth. They have well kept themselves to the land, their next and probably the last place of visit being Kattyawad where, on account of the heat, they have died off by lots. Their powers of committing devastations seem to have gradually abated since their departure from Ahmedabad. Broach, Surat and Kattyawad may be said to have good deal escaped their huge devouring propensities, though the grain-dealers and others of some places in Kattyawad have, on the pretence of their arrival, taken up their prices to a distressing point.

A NATIVE FAIR AND ITS SCANDALS.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

THE week witnessed the grand annual fair at Dakore, when about a lakh of persons congregate in that famous little town. Very late we have received accounts of the perpetration of most serious outrages, in which the police inspector, his nymidons and the temple Brahmins are implicated. The very place where the Thakore was enthroned is alleged to have been polluted, and the attendants assaulted and illegally arrested and confined—not to say anything of another allegation that some of the police had extorted money from the pilgrims and tyrannized over those who did not pay. The police have also charges to make against the Brahmins of the temple who, it is said, had to suspend public worship for several hours, until expensive ceremonies of purification were performed, the jewels that the Thakorjee wore that day and other valuable things being rendered useless by the alleged forcible entrance of the European inspector. The representations received by us from both sides are conflicting enough to restrain us at present from deciding on their merits. One thing is however satisfying that Mr. Nahanabhoy Hawridas is likely to be engaged on. We hope the young sub-magistrate and the superior officers will prove themselves equal to the task that will shortly be imposed on them.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—26TH OCT.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

THEFT.—Moolchan Sumroodeen was charged with stealing a purse containing nine rupees belonging to Moosabhoy Abdool Ally, and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

TORTURING A BULLOCK.—Seewa Jeewan, a cartman, was charged with cruelly torturing a bullock at Falkland road, and was fined three rupees.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Khundoo Bhyroo was charged with having in his possession a piece of wood and a broken chisel which was reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily as to how he came by the same, prisoner was adjudged guilty and was fined five rupees, or, in default of payment of fine, to suffer ten days' imprisonment.

QUESTION AS TO A NATIVE'S WEALTH: CHARGE OF PERJURY.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, Purshotum Tarasey appeared before Mr. Connon and laid the following information, charging Goculdass Cullianjee with perjury:—

I reside in house No. 73 in Mody Khana Street, Fort. My late brother Rowjee Tarasey died at Bombay in June 1868, and soon after his death his widow, Ruttonbai, and one Goculdass Cullianjee applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical side, for probate of his will. In support of such application Goculdass, being solemnly affirmed before Mr. Watkins, one of the Commissioners for administering oaths and affirmations in the said Court, made an affidavit on 3rd September 1868, stating amongst other things that "the said Rowjee Tarasey died possessed of estate and effects of one house and a half share in ten houses, situate in the presidency of Bombay, joys and jewels and outstanding debts of the value of Rs. 2,75,000." This statement was and is false, and I have reason to believe that Goculdass Cullianjee at the time of making such statement knew the same to be false, inasmuch as the fact was, and Goculdass Cullianjee knew, that Rowjee Tarasey died possessed of immoveable and moveable property of a value considerably more than Rs. 2,75,000. My father Tersey Luckoo filed a caveat against the said application, when in course of law Goculdass Cullianjee, being solemnly affirmed before Mr. Adams, another of the Commissioners for administering oaths and affirmations in the said Court, made an affidavit on the 7th December 1868, stating amongst other things that he knew the said testator, Rowjee Tarasey, in or about the Sumvat year 1905, corresponding with the Christian year 1849 and 1850, and that he (the said testator) was then very poor, as was also his father, the said Tersey Luckoo, and myself his brother. This statement also was and is false, and I have reason to believe that the said Goculdass Cullianjee knew at the time of making such statement that the same was false, inasmuch as the fact was, and Goculdass Cullianjee knew, that at the time abovementioned myself, my said father, and my said brother constituted a joint Hindoo family and were not so poor in circumstances as alleged in the said affidavit, and further that Goculdass Cullianjee was about the time abovementioned largely indebted to my father Tersey Lukoo. In the last mentioned affidavit it was also stated by the said Goculdass Cullianjee that the caveator (Tersey Lukoo) continued until the Sumvat year 1913, corresponding with the Christian year 1857, to gain his living by sewing gunny bags and was also very poor, and further that the caveator carried on no trade or business in Bombay whatsoever, other than as a sewer of gunny bags as aforesaid, and that he did not believe that the said caveator had any property whatsoever, either moveable or immoveable, in Bombay, other than and besides the small sums of money from time to time earned by him by sewing gunny bags, and that he did not believe that the caveator had any trade or business or property or any books of account to entrust to the said testator or any other person on his departure from Bombay to his native country. These several statements were, and are also, respectively false, and I have reason to believe that Goculdass Cullianjee knew at the time of making such statements that they were false, inasmuch as the fact was, and Goculdass Cullianjee knew, and believed, that about the Christian year 1857 the said caveator did not gain his living by sewing gunny bags, but was a large dealer in such gunny bags—that he was not poor but had immoveable and moveable property including certain ships and vessels, outstandings, &c., at Bombay and at Jakao, in Cutch, of the value of upwards of one lakh of rupees—that the caveator had also carried on business as a general merchant and made large shipments which yielded him large profits, and also kept books of account, and that the caveator had to entrust and did entrust the testator with trade and business and property and books of account on the departure of the caveator to his native country. I charge the said Goculdass Cullianjee with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted a summons.

THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A Bombay shopkeeper, who was trading with his sons, lately separated from them and passed an instrument to that effect, which was prepared by a respectable firm of solicitors and attested by witnesses. The father, the sons, and one of the attesting witnesses (the solicitors' clerk) called at the office of the registrar in the Fort to register that document, but the sub-registrar refused to do so, on the ground that he did not know the clerk, and informed them that they should bring to him a man (I suppose from the market) with whom he might be acquainted as well as I. The clerk felt of course so much annoyed at the civility of this worthy, that he thought it prudent to leave him, and came out, where he waited to depart with the others. The sub-registrar advised the executing parties to go to the other office near the Small Cause Court to get the document registered there, adding at the same time that it would be cheaper to register there than in the Fort office. Will any of your numerous readers, Mr. Editor, inform me how the document can be registered cheaper at the office near the Small Cause Court than in the Fort?—

Yours, &c., PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, 25th October.

SANITATION AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to draw the attention of our energetic Health Officer to the necessity that exists for a more careful supervision being exercised over the sanitation of Mahim. That portion of it called Dharavee would appear to be altogether relieved of the attentions of the Municipal authorities, judging from the noisome smells any abominable sights which assail one at almost every turn in it. Another great and crying evil in Dharavee, which I wish to notice more particularly, is the privilege the fishermen enjoy, with apparent impunity, of drying fish there in the closest contiguity possible to the dwellings of the inhabitants, who find the nuisance becoming more intolerable every day.

A word to the wise is sufficient. It is to be hoped, therefore, Dr. Lumsdaine will, on perusing this letter, do the needful towards applying the spurs to the dormant energies of his subordinates at Mahim.—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

Bombay, 26th October.

P.S.—The evils complained of are the more grievously felt on the road leading from the Mahim station to Sion.

A HARD CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope that you will excuse me for taking upon myself the liberty of making the public acquainted with the following statements, as I think that the appearance of the same in the columns of your widely circulated journal will tend in a great measure, when read in the Colonies, to protect others from receiving the treatment that has been accorded to us by the parties who chartered the ship Douglas for the purpose of bringing horses from Melbourne to this port—we being in charge of the same, and they during the passage holding out to us cheering prospects for the future.

Now, sir, eighteen men thrown suddenly on the Government of India for their support is not an easy matter to be got rid of, and is a circumstance that should be enquired into by the authorities. People may say that the men themselves are in a great measure to blame for not considering what they were doing at the time they were shipping. But I can assure you that if fine promises are held out to them, many men are apt on the spur and excitement of the moment to be influenced and led astray by those in authority. And if you be kind enough to insert this on our behalf, I am certain that the people of Victoria and New South Wales will put a stop to such proceedings, and not allow their Colonists to be taken away under false colours from their adopted country and thrown upon other Colonies for their maintenance and support. And, sir, with the combined assistance of the Government of India, parties shipping horses for India would then have a check placed upon them, so that unfortunate men would have a sure foundation to stand upon, and their masters would not (as it is at present) have the power of treating them as if they were slaves. No doubt, Mr. Editor, many of your readers may say that the men are paid for their work, and what more do they want? But I am sure they deserve that treatment from their employers that they expected to receive from their hands on arrival here. Yet, we are paid off, with an average of £4 per man, to land in a strange town, not knowing where to turn to the right or left, are cast ashore like a flock of sheep without a shepherd, and are not acknowledged at all by those whom we worked hard day and night for, but have the dirty saying cast into our faces that "we do not recognise you any further, you must obtain assistance from those who are paid for it." Now, sir, the men on receiving their pay are immediately taken to a boarding-house, and out of the sum that they have received pay £2 for board and lodging, and the balance that they have remaining has to be set apart for the purpose of purchasing clothing, &c., so that they may appear respectable.

But, sir, what are they to do when their board expires, day after day seeking to obtain employment and unable to obtain the same, and of course left in a state of starvation, without food or shelter? If it was not for the Strangers' Friend Society Home I do not know where the majority of the Europeans could obtain subsistence, and I only hope that you will publish this for the information of your readers, so that some steps may be taken to relieve the willing and distressed minds, and that a strong move may be made in this matter by some of our leading Colonists, so that shippers of horses for India will for the future be bound to pay a little more respect and attention to the men that they employ. Hoping, sir, that you will kindly insert this on our behalf, I am, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

PREPARATIONS IN CEYLON TO RECEIVE THE DUKE.

(*Ceylon Examiner*, Oct. 16.)

THE sub-committee appointed to report on the preparations for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh have not completed their labours yet; but we understand that an elephant kraal on a most magnificent scale will be unanimously voted. This is perhaps the only treat in which Ceylon is likely to excel all other countries, and seeing that in other matters we must necessarily come behind the Australian colonies and India, it is as well we should endeavour to give the kraal the greatest possible *eclat*. The kraal, we understand, is to be held in the Kuruwite Korle and at a place called Labugan Kande not far from Avishawela. Three herds, consisting of thirty-two, seventeen and nine animals, among whom there are also some fine tuskers, are being watched under the supervision of the headmen of the district. Unlike former occasions, when the kraals were got up by Rajekarya or forced labour, the Government will bear the cost of this one; but if, as we learn, the estimates sent in do not exceed £500, we are afraid a good deal of the Rajekarya element will still have to supplement the Government vote.

CAPTAIN ROSS'S INVENTION.

THE reported invention of Captain Ross, R. A., of a composition for preventing the rusting of iron, is not unlikely to receive the attention of the Government of India. The invention is secured by Her Majesty's letters patent and has been specified as a composition which applied to the clean surface of iron or other metals, chemically combines with it to form in the case of iron, "a coating of iron itself, but changed in character, which will not oxydise even if steeped in water," for, we suppose, any length of time. Some pieces of iron and steel have been operated on before competent judges at Simla, with, as we have been informed, satisfactory results. The inventor considers that as far as fresh water is concerned no further trials are necessary, and he is now desirous, we believe, to obtain leave without extra pay, to some seaport, Calcutta, Bombay or Kurrachee for instance, to try his composition on some ships to be sent thence to sea. Captain Ross entertains the fullest confidence that the composition will stand salt as well as it does fresh water. There can be no overating the importance of an invention that will effectually prevent the rusting of iron.—*Mofussilite.*

SUICIDE AT GHAZEEPORE.

GHAZEEPORE, 19th October.—A melancholy death occurred here yesterday. Sergeant G. Winter, of F. Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery, who was transferred to the Unattached List previous to his joining the Stud Department here in May last as an overseer, committed suicide on Monday last in his bungalow. Before this horrible deed the poor man played at cards with his friends and discharged all the debts he had. At 1 or 1½ P. M. he sent out his servants one to get meat from the bazaar and the other to call his friend, Sergeant Potter, to his bungalow. Meantime he drew a table under his punkah and taking a rope tied it to one of the hooks on which the punkah hung; then got over the table and put an end to his life. A short time after this Sergeant Potter went to the bungalow and found him hanging. He held the dead man with one arm and cut the rope with the other. After getting the corpse down, he summoned some officials, the Civil Surgeon, the District Superintendent of Police, and the officer in charge of the stud. I know not the cause to which the committee traced the act. Some say to intemperance, while many question it. The deceased was unmarried. He will be interred to-day.—*Delhi Gazette.*

SAXBY'S PROPHECY—SERIOUS ALARM AT SINGAPORE.

(*Straits Times*, Oct. 8).

A SERIOUS anxiety has distracted Singapore for the last fortnight owing to the predictions of Captain Saxby, R. N., which have doubtless lost none of their extravagance by the journey overland. According to a letter addressed by that gentleman to the London *Morning Herald*, dated 21st December last, excessive high tides were to prevail along the equatorial belt from the 4th to the 7th inst. From the low-lying position of the mercantile part of the town, a rise of 8 feet over ordinary spring tides would have involved the semi-submersion of nearly all the godowns in the place, and consequently an enormous destruction to property. Captain Saxby's prediction in some degree gained ground from a similar presentiment among the Chinese, derived no doubt from their astronical calculations; and the consequences have been that for the last four days great brick walls have stopped up the doors and windows of our godowns; felt, chunam, and other auxilliaries for the resistance of water have also been in large request; and now, when the dreaded time has passed away without the increase of even an inch to our ordinary spring tides, it is partly comical, partly humiliating, to view the yet unremoved defences that, at the expense of some thousands of dollars, have been set up to meet an imaginary evil; however, none can have a laugh at the other, we are all in the same box—have all been equally demoralised. We trust Captain Saxby, when he learns that dollars 10,000, will barely cover the cost of the provisions made here in consequence of his last prediction, will be more careful to give distincter limits to the probable phenomena to be expected from his observations.

ALLAHABAD SCANDALS.

ALLAHABAD, 20th October.—The divorce case, Fitzgibbons *versus* Fitzgibbons and Must—has not come to a point yet. The last I heard of it was that a commission had been sent down to Calcutta, where the respondent and co-respondent live, for the examination of the former, who it is alleged is a hopeless lunatic. I do not know the result of the examination, but it is so easy to sham madness and defy the best of medicos to detect it, that I fear the applicant for relief sought in the Divorce Court is in an unenviable position, particularly when the party to be examined happens to be of a very violent temper, for which I am told the respondent was noted even when dwelling under her husband's roof.

There is a rather disgraceful case under trial before the Magistrate of Allahabad. It appears that the complainant, a widow, with a daughter, who lives in a long range of buildings, was pretty intimately acquainted with an East Indian (a Calcutta importation) and his family. According to the statement of the widow the man, who was apparently very familiar with her, paid her a nocturnal visit and took liberties with her. The widow of course turned him out and the next day received a letter of apology, on which she based the charge brought by her against this would-be-Lothario, who, by the way, attempts to justify his action by saying that he was very familiar with the widow and meant no harm!

I hear that a European soldier killed a "shoe-black" by accident in the fort the other day. I am told that the native was busy brushing somebody's shoes when the European called him and he did not obey the summons, which annoyed the soldier and brought upon the "shoe-black" a thump and a kick, the latter causing death.—*Delhi Gazette.*

IMPORTATION OF EUROPEAN MECHANICS WITH LARGE FAMILIES.

THE Government of India have brought to the notice of the Secretary of State that one of the workmen (W. Norris) engaged by him for the Calcutta Mint was accompanied to India by a wife and 7 children. As a consequence he finds it exceedingly difficult to support his family upon the salary for which he contracted, and considers that he has been deceived as to the value to him in India of the wages given him. His discontent interferes seriously with the efficiency of his services. The Supreme Government remark that the inevitable results of the importation of a family of English children to India with a view to a lengthened residence here is suffering and disease, which can be mitigated and prevented, if at all, only by costly appliances altogether out of the reach of a man in Norris's position. Though the employment of English artisans in the plains of India is for the present a necessity which cannot be avoided, earnest attention will be given to the only remedy for dispensing with them by the substitution of skilled native labour to the uttermost; the Government of India being of opinion that there is no handicraft, however intricate and difficult, which the natives of India are not capable of learning. Under the above circumstances, the Government of India have requested that it be made a rule, to be departed from only under the most exceptional circumstances, that no man with a large family be engaged in England to proceed to India for minor civil employment here.

The above despatch has also been communicated to all subordinate Governments in order to the issue of particular instructions for the avoidance, by every possible expedient, of the importation of English mechanics whose employment in this country is beset with evils, and in view to especial attention being given to the object of training native skilled labourers wherever possible.—*Madras Athenæum*, Oct. 21.

PRESERVATION OF GAME.

THE Madras Government have had under consideration the question of the preservation of game on the Neilgherries. It has been recommended, we believe, that a close season should be established during three months of the year on all waste lands. This arrangement will not interfere with the liberty at present enjoyed by planters and others of killing game on their own lands, while it will admit of the ravages annually made by sportsmen being supplied by young game. Such an arrangement would also facilitate the propagation of partridges and pheasants, which, we are glad to hear, are to be introduced to the Hills.—*Madras Mail*, Oct. 21.

AN INTERESTING LEGAL CASE AT SIMLA.

ON the 21st ultimo, we alluded to an important horse case which had been tried in the Small Cause Court here (Simla) on the 18th. We have obtained the following particulars of the case which will prove of interest.

An officer advertised a horse for sale in the *Simla Advertiser*; Rs. 450 was the price mentioned, but Mr. Beynon had instructions to close the bargain for a less amount. In the forenoon of the 23rd August, an officer desirous of buying the horse, obtained, through Mr. Beynon, a trial of the animal, fed him and returned him in the evening to advertiser's stables. At the same time he repaired to Mr. Beynon and offered him Rs. 350 for the horse, but required immediate delivery. Mr. Beynon told him he was sure his offer would be accepted, but that he could not get immediate delivery. The officer returned home and sent Mr. Beynon a cheque for the price, who gave him a receipt for the cheque, and wrote that the horse would be sent to him the next morning at 8 o'clock. He immediately informed the advertiser, enclosing the cheque endorsed to him and asking for a receipt, and that the horse should be sent next morning at 8 o'clock. The advertiser sent Mr. Beynon a receipt that night, with the intimation that the horse would be sent as desired. At about 4 o'clock in the morning the horse was taken ill, and the advertiser sent him to the local horse repository. Mr. Beynon in passing the stables on his way to business learnt what had happened, and shortly after informed the purchaser, whereupon they both repaired to the repository. There both seller and purchaser had a conversation, in which the seller said he would return the purchaser's cheque if the horse died, and the buyer not approving of the treatment the horse was receiving took it into his own hands. The horse died while under such treatment; and very shortly after the buyer stopped payment of his cheque. The seller was informed of this the same day by Mr. Beynon, and the next day applied to the bank to have the fact verified. And he then sued for the amount of the cheque, or in other words the price of the horse.

The buyer pleaded that he received no consideration for the cheque, the horse having died before delivery to him; that it got ill in the seller's possession, and that he put it under treatment on his own responsibility and without the buyer's knowledge; and that while under such treatment the seller promised to return the cheque if it died, at the same time asking the buyer to take the teatment into his own hands, and allowing him the option of taking the horse or not if it recovered.

The seller replied that the sale was compiete without delivery. That, moved by the unfortunate turn the matter had taken, he did make the promise pleaded, but that he did not ask the buyer to take the treatment into his own hands. That the buyer, subsequently to the promise, himself voluntarily offered to do so, expressing himself dissatisfied with the farrier's treatment; that the seller then referred him to the farrier, whom he warned that the horse was the buyer's, and told him to take his orders from him, and the buyer took the responsibility and made his own arrangement with the farrier. That the seller would nevertheless have certainly given back to the buyer his cheque, had he not deprived him of the option of doing so, by stopping payment of it immediately after the horse died whereby he considered himself absolved from his promise. He now urges that it was a gratuitous offer and is not binding on him.

There are three points which necessarily came before the judge for decision in the case:—(1) whether the sale was a perfect one, so as to pass the right of property, and risk of loss to the purchaser without delivery; (2) whether the seller's subsequent promise was a gratuitous one, or was one given in consideration of the buyer's treating the horse, and thus turned into an agreement; and if so, whether the consideration was a sufficient one; (3) whether in either case the promise or agreement can be recognized as operating as a rescission of the contract of sale and a discharge to the buyer.

As to the first point the judge held that the sale in question was a perfect one, and that from and after the delivery of the cheque to Mr. Beynon, and the receipt by purchaser of Mr. Beynon's acknowledging the cheque, the horse became his property, and remained with the seller at the purchaser's risk.—*Indian Army Gazette*, Oct. 19.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BENGAL.

WITH reference to the question of Government affording pecuniary aid to police officers to enable them to defendactions brought against them for acts done in the exercise of their public duty, the Government of Bengal has directed the Inspector-General of Police to submit, in all such cases, the proceedings of the officers for which they have been prosecuted, to enable Government to decide whether they are entitled to any indulgence.—*Indian Daily News*, Oct 23.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

OUR Civil Surgeon, Dr. Rice, has shown his contempt for the recent notification of Government that only gazetted servants of Government should be attended by civil surgeons, and all others by sub-assistant surgeons and apothecaries. If the Supreme Government would care to profit by a little more wisdom, they should put an end to that notification by adopting instead and prescribing the practice obtaining here, which is for the Civil Surgeon to attend all Europeans and the sub-assistant surgeon all native employés of Government.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Oct. 23.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

AN European district court-martial assembled at Agra on the 6th instant for the trial of Private David Fye, of the 77th Regiment, who was arraigned for sleeping on his post when sentry over the hospital stores of his regiment at Agra, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock P. M., on the 28th September last. Major Scott presided. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for twenty-eight days. Brigadier General Stannus, in confirming the sentence, remarked,—"I confirm this sentence, although I consider the punishment quite inadequate; but on account of his previous good conduct and absence of former convictions, I will not order a revision."—*Delhi Gazette.*

MADRAS.

AN ADDITION TO THE BAR.—Yesterday, on the Appellate Side of the High Court, before Mr. Justices Innes and Collett, on the motion of Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. W. H. Craig, M.A., Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Presidency College, and a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, was enrolled as one of the barristers of the High Court, Madras.—*Times*, Oct. 19.

DIVORCE CASE.—Thirty-five cases have been set down for settlement of issues in the Hight Court on Monday next, and among them is the one in which the Drummer Antioch sues for a divorce from his wife on the ground of the latter's adultery with a native butler. This case had been delayed as it had to be decided whether the plaintiff should be allowed to appear as a pauper. Another case on the list is that of the Secretary of State for India in Council against Inguavah Seetaramiah and others.—*Times*, Oct. 22.

OWING to the critical position of the finances of India the Madras Government have called upon the Board of Revenue to let them know what savings can be made in the Revenue Department. The Board have, we understand, recommended the abolition of the Inam Commission Department from December next. They, however, suggest the retention of a few clerks till such time as the affairs of that department are wound up. The work which has hitherto been performed by this office will hereafter be carried on by the Collectors and the Board of Revenue. The appointment of Inam Commissioner, at present held by Mr. W. T. Blair, to which an allowance of Rs. 2,500 is attached, will, thus be lost to the service. Mr. Blair will shortly take up his appointment of Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore.—*Mail*, Oct. 18.

FORT POLICE COURT.—26TH OCT.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFT OF MONEY.—A reputed thief named Abdool Curreem was sent to prison for two months for stealing Rs. 6 belonging to Masseed Mahomed.

PETTY THEFT.—Ged, a Seedee, was sentenced to imprisonment for a week for stealing a tea kettle valued at Rs. 2.

ASSAULT.—Goliah Goomree and Hassan Goliah were charged with assaulting Mabrook Syrina and were fined Rs. 5 each, with the alternative of imprisonment for a week. Rs. 5, if recovered, to be given to the complainant.

DISOBEDIENT SAILORS.—John Sims and James Avery, of the Thomas Bell, were charged with disobedience to the orders of Captain Lambert. The former agreed to go on board, but Avery would not do so, and was sent to prison for a fortnight.

AN INSOLENT BUGGYWALLAH.—Hoossein Emam was charged with refusing to let his public conveyance for hire on Sunday last, and also with being disrespectful in his behaviour. After hearing the evidence of the complainant (a European gentleman) His Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 10.

INDIAN STATESMEN ON A REDISTRIBUTION OF INDIAN TERRITORY.

Now that the grand and important question of the redistribution of the territories of India for administrative purposes is likely to soon come up for final consideration, it has struck us that the opinions of those leading administrators most concerned will be read with peculiar interest. The question has been minuted on by nearly every Indian statesman of note in this country and in England. These minutes form a goodly volume in themselves and have not as yet had a chance of attracting the degree of public attention they one and all so eminently deserve, notwithstanding that, if we mistake not, several of them have been laid on the table of the House of Commons. The great question was originally started in Sir Stafford Northcot's time, and in great measure, we believe, at the suggestion of Mr. George Campbell. Perhaps the most prominent of the many allied subjects which come under the head of redistribution of territory for administrative purposes, is that of possible changes in the Government of Bengal and the divesting her of her non-regulation provinces. On this subject we quote from the minute of the present Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Grey:—

"I find the several expedients suggested for consideration in the Secretary of State's despatch to be as follows:—

"(1).—That the Government of Bengal should be placed on a footing similar to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

"(2).—That the administration of Bengal should be placed in the same hands as the general administration of India.

"(3).—That the relations which formerly subsisted between the Governor General and Bengal should be restored, with this modification, however, of the former arrangement, that one of the members of the Governor General's Council should act at all times as a lieutenant or deputy governor.

"(4).—That some separate provision should be made for the administration of the outlying portions of the lieutenant-governorship which are not comprehended within the old limits of Bengal and Behar.

"'Taking the second and third of these suggestions together, I would submit that there are very strong objections to a reamalgamation of the Governments of India and of Bengal. I will again quote from the paper which Lord Dalhousie wrote many years ago. He said:—

"'The primary duty of the Governor General of India is the general Government of the Indian Empire. To them duties of general Government and to the general superintendence of the several local Governments, his whole time and attention should be given. Some encroachment on the exact limits of this principle must probably be made for years to come by the necessity of providing for the Government of the new provinces; but ultimately the head of the administration ought to be, what his title imports, the Governor General of India, and he ought to be relieved altogether from the labour of administering the details of a local Government.

"'I base this recommendation not upon any mere theoretical view of what the position of a governor general ought to be: I found it on my own personal experience of the fact that it is morally and physically impossible that the Governor General should efficiently discharge all the duties that are now imposed upon him. He cannot properly discharge his functions as Governor General, and faithfully perform also the duites of the local Governor of Bengal.

"'The wise resolution of Parliament to separate the local administration of Bengal from the office of the Governor General will effect an invaluable improvement, and will tend greatly to set the head of the Government free to apply himself to the numerous measures of general improvement which the exigencies of current affairs now compel him to postpone or to abandon.'"

Mr. Grey is especially opposed to the creation into chief commissionerships, under the immediate authority of the Governor General in Council of the outlying or non-regulation provinces of Bengal. He considers that here are special reasons adverse to the step and says:—

"Take, for instance, the case of the outlying districts on the north-eastern and eastern frontier. There are—

"The six districts of Assam proper.

"The Cossyah and Jynteah hills.

"The three British districts of the Cooch Behar Commissionership, including the permanently settled district of Gowalparah.

"The district of Cachar.

"Now, the reasons which may be properly advanced for taking territories under the immediate authority of the Governor General in Council, apply with greater force to the Western Dooars, the Eastern Dooars and the tract belonging to the district of Darjeeling recently-acquired territory, and difficult questions may occur in connection with the settlement of the land revenue as to the relative rights of the State and of individuals; and again, as to the proper positions to be assigned to the different parties who claim an interest in the soil.

"I apprehend that it was with reference to the adjustment of such points as these, in other words, to the *settlement of the affairs of the country*, involving in fact the equitable partition between the State and the different classes of the community, from the noble to the peasant, of all property in the soil—that Lord Dalhousie considered it right to keep in the hands of the Governor General in Council *for a time* the administration of new provinces.

"Certainly in this view there is no reason at all for bringing Assam under the immediate authority of the Governor General in Council; and if it should be suggested that there is a special ground for treating Assam in an exceptional way, in the existence of an extensive cultivation of tea in the province, that ground is equally or more applicable to Cachar.

"But to make one chief commissionership out of the several districts named above would certainly be very inconvenient. They are so situated geographically, and the means of communication between them are so extraordinarily difficult, that the Chief Commissioner, wherever his head quarters might be fixed, or wherever he might temporarily be, would always be practically further removed from some portion of his jurisdiction than he would be if he were in Calcutta itself. I consider it would be a great error to place these several districts,—so inaccessible to each other and having no sort of connection with each other under one Chief Commissioner; on the other hand, it would obviously not be a convenient arrangement to take the tea districts only, that is to say, the six districts of Assam and the district of Cachar, for the purpose of creating a chief commissionership, and therefore we seem to be forced back upon the question whether there is any good reason for taking Assam by itself and placing it under the immediate authority of the Government of India."

The late Viceroy would, on the contrary, separate Assam, Cachar and certain adjacent districts from the Lieutenant Governorship of Bengal and place them under a chief commissioner subject to the direct control of the Governor General in Council, recasting the administration, but Sir John Lawrence would make no change in respect to Orissa which province he considered essentially pertained to Bengal: it is, moreover, of limited extent. Sir John was further of opinion that Scind should remain under Bombay, British Burmah as at present under the Government of India; but he held strongly that, though Orissa should be retained under Bengal, Assam should be created into a chief commissionership directly under the Government of India. Mr. Grey's minute, when touching on the relation between the Bengal Government and the Government of India, argued that the local Government required to be strengthened as against the authority and interference of the Governor General in Council, or in other words of the Government of India. "My minute," says Sir Henry Durand, with reference to the same subject, "started from the converse view, namely, that the authority and controlling power of the Governor General in Council should be reinforced rather than weakened in relation to local Governments. At issue on such a radical point, the results arrived at are necessarily different. Mr. Grey would place Bengal on the footing of Madras and Bombay, and raise it into a governorship. I would reduce Madras and Bombay to lieutenant-governorships. But though there is this radical and irreconcilable antagonism in Mr. Grey's views and my own, I fully admit the great value of the lucid, yet concise, way in which the onerous character of the work of the Bengal Government is represented, and the utter inadequacy of the aid granted to the Lieutenant-Governor brought prominently into light."

And elsewhere Sir Henry Durand minutes as follows:—

"Strange to say, the Government that has been treated with the greatest liberality, if not laxity, by the Government of India, is precisely that which has shown most disposition to evade, if not to oppose, the financial control of the central authority. There has been no difficulty in our financial relations with the Madras Government; on the contrary, with hardly an exception (one may cite perhaps the police and the Godavery works), nothing can have been more moderate and economical than the procedure of the local Government. There has been no difficulty with Bengal, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Burmah, the Central Provinces, or Oude; on the contrary, all these administrations, which have been much more stringently dealt with than Bombay, have evinced no impatience under, or repugnance at the salutary control of the Supreme Government. Bombay alone has sought to turn away attention from numerous and, some of them, very gross cases of irregular and profuse expenditure, by raising the cry of petty and vexatious interference on the part of the Government of India. Even the collapse of the Bombay Bank, owing to a purely

MR. DICKENS AT BIRMINGHAM.

An address was publicly announced to be delivered by Mr. Charles Dickens in the Town-hall, Birmingham, on September 28, on the occasion of the opening of the winter session in connexion with the Midland Institute, the foundation-stone of the building which is its home having been laid by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort in 1855.

Mr. Dickens said—Ladies and Gentlemen,—We often hear of our own country that it is an over-populated one, that it is an over-pauperized one, that it is an over-colonizing one, and that it is an over-taxed one. Now, I entertain, especially of late times, the heretical belief that it is an over-talked one, and that there is a deal of public speech-making going about in various directions which might be advantageously dispensed with. If I were free to act upon this conviction, as president for the time being of the great institution so numerously represented here, I should at once subside into a golden silence, which would be of a highly edifying, because of a very exemplary character. But I happen to be the institution's willing servant, not its imperious master, and it exacts tribute of mere silver or copper speech—not to say brazen—from whomsoever it exalts to my high office. Some African tribes—not to draw the comparison disrespectfully—some savage African tribes, when they make a king, require him perhaps to achieve an exciting foot-race under the stimulus of considerable popular prodding and goading, or perhaps to be severely and experimentally knocked about the head by his Privy Council, or perhaps to be dipped in a river full of crocodiles, or perhaps to drink immense quantities of something nasty out of a calabash—at all events, to undergo some purifying ordeal in presence of his admiring subjects. I must confess that I became rather alarmed when I was duly warned by your constituted authorities that whatever I might happen to say here to-night would be termed an inaugural address on the entrance upon a new term of study by the members of your various classes; for, besides that, the phrase is something high-sounding for my taste. I avow that I do look forward to that blessed time when every man shall inaugurate his own work for himself, and do it. I believe that we shall then have inaugurated a new era indeed, and one in which the Lord's Prayer will be a fulfilled prophecy upon this earth. Remembering, however, that you may call anything by any name without in the least changing its nature—bethinking myself that you may, if you be so minded, call a butterfly a buffalo without advancing a hair's breadth towards making it one—I became composed in my mind, and resolved to stick to the very homely intention I had previously formed. This was merely to tell you, the members, students, and friends of the Birmingham and Midland Institute—firstly, what you cannot possibly want to know (this is a very popular oratorical theme); secondly, what your institution has done; and, thirdly, what, in the poor opinion of its President for the time being, remains for it to do and not to do. Now first, as to what you cannot possibly want to know. You cannot need from me any oratorical declaration concerning the abstract advantages of knowledge or the beauty of self-improvement. If you had any such requirement you would not be here. I conceive that you are here because you have become thoroughly penetrated with such truths, either in your own persons or in the persons of some striving fellow-creatures, on whom you have looked with interest and sympathy. I conceive you are here because you feel the welfare of the great chiefly adult educational establishment, whose doors stand really open to all the honest conditions of people, to be inseparable from the best welfare of your great town and its neighbourhood. Nay, if I take a much wider range than that, and say that we all—every one of us here—perfectly well know that the benefits of such an establishment must extend far beyond the limits of these midland county fires and smoke, and must comprehend, in some sort, the whole community, I do not strain the truth. It was suggested by Mr. Hodgson, its late Warden, in his "Birmingham Institute," that a mere spoken word—a mere syllable thrown into the air—may go on reverberating through illimitable space for ever and for ever, seeing that there is no rim against which it can strike—no boundary at which it can possibly arrive. Similarly it may be said—not as an ingenious speculation, but as a steadfast and absolute fact—that human calculation cannot limit the influence of one atom of wholesome knowledge patiently acquired, laboriously possessed, and faithfully used. (Cheers.) As the astronomers tells us that it is probable there are in the universe innumerable solar systems besides ours, to each of which myriads of utterly unknown and unseen stars belong, so it is certain that every man, however obscure, however far removed from the general recognition, is one of the group of men impressible for good and impressible for evil, and that it is in the external nature of things that he cannot really improve himself without in some degree improving other men. And observe, this is really the case when he has improved himself in the teeth of adverse circumstances, as in a maturity succeeding to a neglected or an ill-taught youth, in the few daily hours remaining to him after 10 or 12 hours' labour, in the few pauses and intervals of a life of toil; for then his fellows and companions have assurance that he can have known no favouring conditions, and that they can do what he has done, in wresting some enlightenment and self respect from what Lord Lytton finely calls "those truth quakers of the daring heart, low birth and iron fortune." As you have proved these truths in your own experience or in your own observation, and as it may be safely assumed that there can be very few persons in Birmingham, of all places under heaven, who would contest the position that the more cultivated the employed the better for employer, and the more cultivated the employer the better for the employed; therefore my references to what you do not want to know shall here cease and determine, and my reference to what your institution has done; on my summary, which shall be as concise and as correct as my information and my remembrance of it may render possible, I desire to lay emphatic stress. Your institution, 16 years old, and in which masters and workmen study together, has outgrown the ample edifice in which it receives its 2,500 or 2,600 members and students. It is a most cheering sign of its vigorous vitality that of its industrial students almost half are artisans in the receipt of weekly wages. I think I am correct in saying that 400 others are clerks, apprentices, tradesmen, or tradesmen's sons. I note with particular pleasure the adherence of a goodly number of the gentler sex, without whom no institution whatever can truly claim to be either a civilizing or a civilized one. The increased attendance of the educational classes is always greatest on the part of the artisans—the class within my experience the least reached in any similar institutions, and whose name is oftenest and the most constantly taken in vain. But it is specially reached here, not improbably because it is, as it should be, specially addressed in the foundation of the industrial department, in the allotment of the direction of the society's affairs, and in the establishment of what are called its penny classes—a bold, and, I am happy to say, a successful experiment, which enables the artisan to obtain sound evening instruction in subjects directly bearing upon his daily usefulness or on his daily happiness, as arithmetic elementary and advanced, chymistry, physical geography, and singing on payment of the astounding low fee of a single penny every time he attends the class. I beg emphatically to say I look upon this as one of the most remarkable schemes ever devised for the educational behoof of the artisan—(cheers)—and if your institution had done nothing else in all its life, I would take my stand by it on its having done this. (Cheers.) Apart, however, from its industrial department, it has its general department, offering all the advantages of a first-class literary institution. It has its reading-rooms, its library, its chemical laboratory, its museum, its art department, its lecture hall, and its long list of lectures on subjects of comprehensive interest, delivered by lecturers of the highest qualifications. Very well. But it may be asked, what are the practical results of these appliances? Now, let us suppose a few. Suppose that your institution should have educated those who are now its teachers. That would be a very remarkable fact. Supposing, besides, it should, so to speak, have educated education all around it, by sending forth numerous and efficient teachers into many and divers schools. Suppose the young student, reared exclusively in its laboratory, should be presently snapped up for the laboratory of the great famous hospitals. Suppose that in nine years its industrial students should have carried off a round dozen or more of the prizes awarded by the Society of Arts and Government departments, besides two local prizes originating in the generosity of a Birmingham man. Suppose that the Town Council having it in trust to find an artisan well fit to receive the Whitworth prizes, should find him here. Suppose that one of the industrial students should turn his chymical studies to the practical account of extracting gold from waste colour water, and of taking it into custody, in the very act of running away with hundreds of pounds down the town drains. Suppose another should perceive in his books, in his studious evening, what was amiss with his master's until then inscrutably defective furnace, and should go straight—to the great annual saving of that master—and put it right. Supposing another should puzzle out the means, until then quite unknown, of making a certain description of coloured glass. Supposing another should qualify himself to vanquish one by one, as they daily arise, all the little difficulties incidental to his calling as an electro-plater, and should be applied to by his companions in the shop in all emergencies under the name of the "Encyclopedia." (Laughter and applause.) Suppose a long procession of such cases, and then consider that these are not suppositions at all, but are plain, unvarnished facts—(hear, hear)—culminating in the one special and significant fact that, with a single solitary exception, making up only one of the institution's industrial students who have taken its prizes within ten years have since climbed to higher situations in their way of life. (Hear, hear.) As to the extent to which the institution encourages the artisan to think, and as, for instance, to rise superior to the little shackling prejudices perchance existing in his trade when they will not bear the test of inquiry, that is only to be equalled by the extent to which it encourages him to feel. There is a certain tone of modest manliness pervading all the little facts which I have looked through which I found remarkably impressive. A decided objection on the part of industrial students to attend classes in their working clothes breathes this tone, as being a graceful yet at the same time perfectly independent recognition of the place and one another. And this tone is admirably illustrated in the case of a poor bricklayer, who, being in temporary reverses through the illness of his family, had consequently been obliged to part with his best clothes; and being therefore missed from his classes in which he had been noticed as a very hard worker, was persuaded to attend them in his working clothes. He replied, "No, it was not possible. It must not be thought of. It must not come into question for a moment. It would be supposed, or it might be thought, that he did it to attract attention." And the same man being offered by one of the officers a loan of money to enable him to rehabilitate his appearance, positively declined, on the ground that he came to the institution to learn and to know better how to help himself, not otherwise to ask help, or to receive help from any man. (Applause.) Now, I am justified in calling this the tone of the institution, because it is no isolated instance, but is a fair and honourable example of the spirit of the place, and as such I put it at the conclusion—though last certainly not least—of my references to what your institution has indubitably done. Well, ladies and gentlemen, I come at length to what, in the humble opinion of the evanescent officer before you, remains for the institution to do, and not to do. As Mr. Carlyle has it towards the closing pages of his grand history of the French Revolution, "This being done briefly and disposed of, then courage, oh listener, I see land!" (Laughter.) I earnestly hope —and I firmly believe—that your institution will do henceforth, as it has done hitherto; it can hardly do better. I hope and believe that it will know among its members no distinction of persons, creed, or party (hear, hear), but that it will conserve its place of assemblage as a high, pure ground, on which all such considerations shall merge into the one universal, Heaven-sent aspiration of the human soul to be wiser and better. (Applause.) I hope and believe that it will always be expansive and elastic; for ever seeking to devise new means of enlarging the school of its members, of attracting to itself the confidence of still greater and greater numbers, and never evincing any more disposition to stand still than time does, or life does, or seasons do. And above all this I hope, and I feel confident from its antecedents, that it will never allow any consideration on the face of the earth to induce it to patronize or to be patronized (hear, hear). for I verily believe that the bestowal and receipt of patronage in such wise has been a curse in England, and that it has done more to prevent really good objects, and to lower really high character, than the utmost efforts of the narrowest antagonism could have effected in twice the time. I have no fear that the walls of the Birmingham and Midland Institute will ever tremble responsive to the croakings of the timid opponents of intellectual progress; but in this connexion generally I can't forbear from offering a remark which is much upon my mind. It is commonly assumed—much too commonly—that this age is a material age, and that a material age is an unreligious age. I have been pained lately to see this assumption repeated in certain influential quarters for which I have a high respect, and desire to have a higher. I am afraid that by dint of constantly being reiterated, and reiterated without protest, this assumption—which I take leave altogether to deny—may be accepted by the more unthinking part of the public as unquestionably true; just as caricaturists and painters professed making a portrait of some public man, which was not in the least like him to begin with, have gone on repeating and repeating it until the public came to believe that it must be exactly like him, simply because it was like itself, and really have at last, in the fulness of time, grown almost disposed to resent upon him their tardy discovery (laughter)—really to resent upon him their late discovery—that he was not like it. (Renewed laughter.) I confess, standing here in this responsible situation, that I do not understand this much-used and much-abused phrase—the "material age." I cannot comprehend—if anybody can I very much doubt—its logical signification. For instance, has electricity become the more material in the mind of any sane or moderately insane man (laughter), woman, or child, because of the discovery that in the good providence of God it could be made available for the service and use of man to an immeasurably greater extent than for his destruction? Do I make a more material journey to the bedside of my dying parent or my dying child when I travel there at the rate of 60 miles an hour than when I travel thither at the rate of six? Rather, in the swiftest case does not my agonized heart become overfraught with gratitude to that Supreme Beneficence from whom alone could have proceeded the wonderful means of shortening my suspense? What is the materiality of the cable or the wire compared with the materiality of the spark? What is the materiality of certain chymical substances that we can weigh or measure, imprison or release, compared with the unmateriality of their appointed affinities and repulsions prescribed to them from the instant of the creation to the day of judgment? Again, did this so-called material age begin? With the use of clothing (laughter); with the discovery of the compass; with the invention of the art of printing? Surely, it has been a long time about; and which is the more material object, the farthing tallow candle that will not give me light, or that flame of gas which will? (Applause.) No, ladies and gentlemen, do not let us be discouraged or deceived by any fine, vapid, empty talk about the true age of material progress. The stupid Chinese age, in which no new or grand revelation of nature is granted, because they are ignorantly and insolently repelled, instead of being diligently and humbly sought. The difference between the ancient fiction of the mad braggart defying the lightning and the modern historical picture of Franklin drawing it towards his kite in order that he might the more profoundly study that which was set before him to be studied (or it would not have been there) happily expresses to my mind the distinction between the unenlightened material sages—material in one sense, I suppose, but in another very immaterial sages—of the Celestial Empire school; and considering whether it is likely or unlikely, natural or unnatural, reasonable or unreasonable, that I, a being capable of thought, and finding myself surrounded by such discovered wonders on every hand, I should some times ask myself the question—I should put to myself the solemn consideration—can these things be among those things which might have been disclosed by divine lips nigh upon 2,000 years ago, but that the people of that time could not bear them? And whether this be so or no, if I am so surrounded on every hand, is not my moral responsibility tremendously increased thereby, and with it my intelligence and submission as a child of Adam and of the dust, before that Shining Source which equally of all that is granted and all that is withheld holds in His wise and lovely hands the unapproachable mysteries of life and death. (Applause.) To the students of your industrial classes generally I have had it in my mind, first, to commend the short motto, in two words, "Courage—Persevere." (Cheers.) This is the motto of a friend and worker. Not because the eyes of Europe are upon them, for I don't in the least believe it (laughter), nor because the eyes of even England are upon them, for I don't in the least believe it; not because their doings will be proclaimed with blast of trumpet at street corners, for no such musical performances will take place (laughter); not because self-improvement is at all certain to lead to worldly success, but simply because it is good and right of itself (hear, hear), and because, being so, it does assuredly bring with it its own resources and its own rewards. I would further commend to them a very wise and witty piece of advice on the conduct of the understanding which was given more than half a century ago by the Rev. Sydney Smith—wisest and wittiest of the friends I have lost. He says—and he is speaking, you will please understand, as I speak, to a school of volunteer students—he says, "there is a piece of foppery which is to be cautiously guarded against the foppery of universality, of knowing all sciences and excelling in all arts—chymistry, mathematics, algebra, dancing, history, reasoning, riding, fencing, Low Dutch, High Dutch, and natural philosophy. (Laughter.) In short, the modern precept of education very often is, 'Take the Admirable Crichton for your model, I would have you ignorant of nothing.' "Now," says he, "my advice, on the contrary, is to have the courage to be ignorant of a great number of things, in order that you may avoid the calamity of being ignorant of everything." (Laughter and cheers.) To this I would superadd a little truth, which holds equally good of my own life and that of every eminent man I have ever known. The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and in every pursuit is the quality of attention. My own invention or imagination, such as it is, I can most truthfully assure you, would never have served me as it has but for the habit of commonplace, humble, patient, daily, toiling drudging attention, genius, vivacity, quickness of penetration, brilliancy in association of ideas—such mental qualities, like the qualities of the apparition of the exceptionally armed head in Macbeth, will not be commanded; but attention, after due term of submissive service, always will. Like certain plants which the poorest peasant may grow in the poorest soil, it can be cultivated by any one, and it is certain in its own good season to bring forth flowers and fruit. I can most truthfully assure you by-the-by, that this eulogium on attention is so far quite disinterested on my part as that it has not the least reference whatever to the attention with which you have honoured me. (Laughter.) Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have done. I cannot but reflect how often you have probably heard within these walls one of the foremost men, and certainly one of the very best speakers, if not the very best, in England. (Cheers.) I could not say to myself when I began just now, in Shakespeare's line—

"I will be *bright* and shining gold,"

but I could say to myself, and I did say to myself, "I will be as natural and as easy as I possibly can," because my heart has all been in my subject, and I bear an old love towards Birmingham (hear, hear) and Birmingham men. (Cheers.) I have said that I bear an old love towards Birmingham and Birmingham men; let me amend a small omission, and add "and Birmingham women." (Cheers and laughter.) This ring I wear on my finger now is an old Birmingham gift (hear), and if by rubbing it I could raise the spirit that was obedient to Aladdin's ring, I heartily assure you that my first instruction to the genius on the spot should be to place himself at Birmingham's disposal in the best of causes. (Loud applause.)

In acknowledging the vote of thanks,

Mr. Dickens said,—Ladies and gentlemen, as I hope it is more than possible that I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again before Christmas is out (cheers), and shall have the great interest of seeing the faces and touching the hands of the successful competitors in your lists (cheers), I will not cast upon that anticipated meeting the terrible foreshadowing of dread which must inevitably result from a second speech. I thank you most heartily, and I most sincerely and fervently say to you, "Good night, and God bless you." In reference to the appropriate and excellent remarks of Mr. Dixon, I will now discharge my conscience of my political creed, which is contained in two articles, and has no reference to any party or person. My faith in the people governing is, on the whole, infinitesimal; my faith in the people governed is, on the whole, illimitable. (Cheers.)

THE MAIN CHANCE.

Clara, I love but thee alone
(Thus sighed the tender youth);
Oh! hear me, then, my passion own
With trembling lips, in earnest tone:
Indeed I speak the truth.

He paused—the blush o'erspread her cheek,
She let him draw her near;
Scarce for emotion could she speak,
Yet still she asked in accents meek,
"How much he had a year?"

THERE is said to be an insane lad now in the Missouri Asylum who is an eater of his clothes, which he devours—jacket, breeches, shoes, and all—leaving the buttons on his plate like bones.

A DIARY, kept by a slave girl inside Delhi during the mutiny, and a tale called "Happy Days in Cashmere," are among the Indian stories of the approaching autumn announced by the Messrs. Allen.

BOYLE ROCHE'S BULLS.—Sir Boyle Roche, the Irish member, exceeded in bulls. "I wish," said he, one day, when opposing an anti-Ministerial motion, "I wish, Mr. Speaker, this motion at the bottom of the bottomless pit." At another time, in relation to English connection, he observed—"England, it must be allowed, is the mother country, and, therefore, I advise them (England and Ireland) to live in filial affection together like sisters, as they are and ought to be." A question of smuggling practice in the Shannon being under consideration—"I would," said Sir Boyle, "have two frigates stationed on the opposite points of the mouth of the river, and there they should remain fixed, with strict orders not to stir; and so, by cruising and cruising about, they would be able to intercept every thing that should attempt to pass between."

THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF OCT. 1.

Foreign Office, September 24, 1869.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major James St. John Munro, now British Vice-Consul at Monte Video, to be Her Majesty's Consul at Monte Video.

Downing Street, September 29, 1869.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Colonel Stephen John Hill, C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Newfoundland and its dependencies.

Downing Street, September 30, 1869.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Edward Newton, Esq., to be Colonial Secretary, and Swinburn Ward, Esq., to be Auditor-General for the Island of Mauritius.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Mordaunt Pemberton, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Counsel for the Island of Nevis.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

INDIA-OFFICE, SEPTEMBER 28.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, and of her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.—Lieutenant-Colonels Henry Stanley, Bombay Infantry; William Wilkinson Taylor, Bombay Infantry; Frederick Turner Wroughton, C.B., Bengal Infantry; George Remington Cookson, Bengal Infantry; Edward Hope Smith Bowdick, Bombay Infantry; Charles Osbaldiston Lakin, Madras Infantry.

To be Majors.—Captains John Bennett, Bombay Infantry; Robert Blase Kennedy, Madras Infantry.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants John Balsir Chatterton, Bengal Infantry; Josias Gordon Cloete, Madras Infantry; Wellesley Campbell, Bengal Infantry; Francis Harding Tyrrell, Madras Infantry.

Major William Gordon Gordon Cumming, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Edward Lempriere Earle, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General W. Taylor, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major Huntley Rothery Garden, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain George Charles Depree, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Major-General G. Haldane, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major John Baldwin Tidwall, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Clement John Meade, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to General S[illegible] M. Douglas, Bengal Infantry, deceased.

Major Trevor Wheler, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain James Tennant Tovey, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General W. Justice, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major John Francis Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Thomas Carnegy Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps, deceased, to be Major, in succession to Major-General Sir R. W. Honner, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

Major Frederick Roome, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Ralph Bristow Dundas, Bengal Infantry, to be Major, in succession to Major-General T. M. Cameron, Madras Infantry, deceased.

Major William Gray, Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain William James Morris, Madras Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Major-General Sir Herbert Benjamin Edwardes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Major William George Mainwaring.

To be Major.—Captain Charles Owen Lord.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants Charles Peter Newport, Charles Wodehouse, William Hassalls Yates, Francis Austin Montrion, George Francis Blowers, and Adam Hogg.

BOMBAY ARMY.

Late 3rd European Regiment.—Lieutenant Patrick John Francis Henslowe, to be Captain.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

To be Captains.—Lieutenants John Hibbert, Henry Adolphus Hobson, and Henry Tolfrey Christie.

RESIGNATIONS.

Lieutenant Charles John Rose, Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant Henry Doveton Baine, Madras Infantry.

Her Majesty has been pleased to direct the removal of the name of Major Frederick Torriano Ross from the List of the Bombay Staff Corps.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A WILD BOAR.

THE following stirring narrative is from an interesting volume on "Large Game Shooting in Thibet and the North-West," by Mr. Alexander A. A. Kinloch—son of Colonel Kinloch of Logie—of the Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade:—

On March 17, we were encamped about twenty miles from Moradabad on the Bareilly road. The country was a level plain covered with growing corn, which, although nearly ripe, was, owing to the poorness of the soil, not much more than eighteen inches high. Several of us were lounging about the mess tent, late in the afternoon, when we heard shouts of "junglee soor," and on looking out saw a boar galloping through some shallow water about three hundred yards from camp. Just then one of our men fired a charge of shot at him, which of course did him no harm, but only served to charge him. My horses were being cleaned, so that I shouted to a syce to saddle one, ran to my tent for a spear, and was in the saddle and in pursuit of the boar in little more than a minute. He was about three quarters of a mile off, but I could plainly see him, and I sent my horse along as fast as he could go. The pig was going leisurely, and I soon came up and made him quicken his pace. Just then he espied two wretched natives standing in the corn, and at once changed his course and charged them. They turned to run but one was instantly knocked over. I was close behind, and the boar went on. I soon overtook him, and gave him three spears in quick succession, but, in my hurry, I had unfortunately brought a blunt spear, and I did not do him much harm. Each thrust was followed by a most determined and vicious charge, which it took me all I knew to avoid. I had no spurs. We now reached a field of higher corn, and the boar, turning suddenly round, charged straight at my horse's chest. I had no time to get out of the way, and my horse was knocked off his legs, receiving a cut under the left knee. I was sent flying, but found myself on my feet in an instant, and had just time to lower my spear as the boar rushed at me. The spear glanced, and I was at once thrown down, and the pig immediately attacked me on the ground, digging at me most savagely. I knew that my only chance was to prevent him from getting his tusks into my stomach; I therefore kept my left arm well to the front, and let him rip at it, while I seized him by the foreleg with the right hand, and tried to throw him. He was too strong for me, and began cutting me about, finding that I could not get rid of him, I resolved to try the dodge of shamming. I therefore threw myself flat on my face and lay still, hoping the brute would leave me; however, he went on digging at me as viciously as ever, inflicting two severe cuts on my head. This would not do! so I jumped up, and grasping my spear with both hands, drove it with all my strength against his chest but it would not penetrate, and I was again knocked down. I now began to think that matters were becoming rather serious, when, to my delight, I heard horses galloping. I shouted for help, and as they approached the boar left me. S., R., and S. then rode up, having by great good luck come the right way, for they did not even know that I was in front of them.

I was scarlet from head to foot, and my clothes cut to ribbons. S. looked after me while the others went for a doolie. I was carried into camp, and my wounds sewn up and dressed, a job which took nearly four hours. I had received about fifty wounds—two in the head, one in the foot, and the others pretty equally distributed between S. and F. went out next day in search of my enemy, but they were unable to track him. They however, beat a neighbouring jungle, in which they found a very savage boar, who may have been the same one, but they soon lost him. I was luckily in very good health, so my wounds, many of which were very severe, quickly healed up, and I was on horseback again in a month. The tendons of my left arm, however, were injured, and I shall never recover the perfect use of that hand.

AN OLD BLIND WOMAN RECEIVING HER SIGHT.—A strange story has got abroad in Edinburgh recently in regard to an aged female pauper in the St. Cuthbert's Poorhouse. The woman has been an inmate of the Poorhouse for a good many years, and in addition to her other misfortunes she had that of being afflicted with blindness. Not long ago she was attacked with a very violent pain, such as the medical officers could not understand, far less relieve. It lasted for the whole of the night, and part of the following day, and was described as of such a nature that it threatened to "tear her eyes out." At last it reached a height; the poor woman for a time was left in a state of semi-prostration; but to her delight, as soon as the pain had passed off, she found that her eyesight had been restored! One can imagine the astonishment of one of the officers, when, shaking him heartily by the hand, she said "I know you, sir, although I have never seen you before. I often heard your voice and spoken to you; but never have I seen your face till this morning!" The case, I believe, has caused some astonishment among the members of the medical profession in the city.—*Edinburgh Correspondent of Inverness Advertiser.*

JOSH BILLINGS ON CATS.—I have studyed cats clusely for years, and hav found them adikted tew a wild state. Tha hain't got affceshun of enny kind; tha will snatch at their best friends, and won't ketch mice unless they are hungry. It haz bin sed that tha are good to make up into sassages; but this is a grate mistake. I hav bin told by a sassage maker tha don't kompare with dogs. There iz one thing in tain, they are very auxious tew live. You ma turn one inside out, and hang up by the tale, and az soon az you are out ov sight he will manage to turn a back somerset and cum around awl rite in a fu days. It iz very hard work to looze a cat. If one gits carried oph in a bag bi mistake a grate ways into the kuntry, the won't be long lost onla a short time, but soon appear tew make the family happy with their presence. Old maids are very fond ov cats, for the reason, I supposo, the cats never marry if tha have ever so good a chanse. There iz one thing about cats i don't like; if yu step on their tales by aksident they git mad rite oph, and make a great fuss about it. There iz another thing about them which makes them a good investment for poor folks. A pair ov cats will yield each year, without any outlay, something like 800 per cent. It iz a very singular fact that cats don't like a mill-pond; and i never knu one tew git drowned bi aksident. Tha luv cream, but it seems tew be agin their religion tew tetch soap. Cats and dogs have never been able tew agree on the main question; that both seem tew want the affirmotiff side tew onst. I think if i could have my way, there wouldn't be enny more cats born, unless tha could show a certificate ov good moral karakter. There iz one thing more about cats which seems tew me to be all affecteshun, and that is making such a devilish noise under a feller's winder o' nights, and then call it musik. If i was tu hav mi choice between a cat and a stripe snake, I would take the snake, because I could get rid of the snake by letting him go. Th re ain't no sartin way to kill a cat; if you git one w rked up into sassages, an' yu think yu are awl rite, jist as likeli as no tha will cum to and take off a whole lot of good sas-ag s with them. These are my views about cats, rather hastily hove together; and if I ain't eadi enuff agin them, it is only bekause i lack the information.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

		Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/8d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris do.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 23rd September 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 29th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be be enclosed "Pay Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 11/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 9/16 "
3	do.	1/11 1/2 "
2	do.	1/11 5/16 "
1	do.	1/11 3/8 "
On demand		1/11 5/16 "
On Scotland		1/11 5/16 "

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 16th October, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

ESSENCE ZOROASTER,
Dlle Chaman.

The most excellent and unsurpassed PERFUME hitherto manufactured in the world, made only by D. F. WARDEN, and sold by Messrs. Thomson & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay, and by all other Chemists.

The SUNDAY PERFUME will be also out on MONDAY morning only two or three dozen. Price in 2 ounce stoppered bottles, Rs. 5.

D. F. WARDEN.

FRESH ARRIVAL for the SEASON of GARDEN SEEDS from the Cape of Good Hope.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER, in returning his sincere thanks to his Customers and Patrons for their past and recent favours, begs to inform them that his expected shipment of GARDEN SEEDS has just been received from the Cape of Good Hope in excellent condition, and trust those desirous of obtaining the same will favour him with their orders.

Among the varieties are the following:—Cape Early Knole Kole, Do. Flat Dutch Drumhead Cabbage, Do. Brunswick Do., Do. Sugar loaf Do., Do. Red Dutch Drumhead Cabbage for Pickling, Blood Red Beet, Cauliflower, White large Drumhead Cabbage, and Cos Lettuce, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of the previous consignment of Garden Seeds from England remains on hand, for which early orders are solicited.

RACKET KIT,
BY BLUCK, WILSON, AND JEFFRIES.

Treacher and Company, Limited, are the sole Agents for Bluck's superior and well known Racket Bat.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A complete Racket Kit, consisting of Bat, Ball, and Shoes, in mahogany case, with lock	35 0	40 0
Racket Bats, separately	13 0	14 8
Do. Boots, of sizes, per pair	10 0 to	14 0
Do. Balls, the Best per doz.	2 0	2 8
Do. Screws, to keep the Bat in proper shape, and preserve the gut from rats	6 0	7 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PAPER FOR SALE.

PRINTING:—Royal 18 to 28 lb., Super-royal 28 lb., Double Royal 36 and 40 lb.

HAND-MADE:—Foolscap, Post, Large Post, Demy, Medium, Royal, Super-royal, Imperial, Bank Medium 13 lb. uncut and also cut into letter paper.

MACHINE-MADE:—Foolscap 9 to 18 lb., superfine cream laid 12 to 18 lb. —Crown 8 lb., Large Post 13 and 15 lb., Medium 18 lb.—Azure laid Foolscap, Demy, Medium, Royal, and Super-royal, "extra staving" for Deeds, &c.

BLOTTING:—Superior lilac 3d lb.

CARTRIDGE:—Cream shade rolled 25 by 27½ in.

PACKING:—Casing 22 by 36 in. 50 lb. for Spinning Mills &c.

Apply to our Godown-keeper. PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Forbes Street, 6th October, 1869.

PREPARED BOARDS for Flooring, Ceiling, Partitions, &c.

TONGUED AND GROOVED.

Whitewood ½ by 6½ in., ⅞ by 7½ in., and ⅞ by 6 in., also Redwood ⅞ by 6 in., and 1¼ by 6½ in.

TONGUED, GROOVED AND BEADED.

Whitewood and Redwood ⅞ by 6½ in.

For sale in lots of not less than 3,000 Lineal feet deliverable on Carnac Bundler.

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FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of a Gentleman.

A full size nearly new English-built brougham with circular glasses in front, suitable for a single as well as pair of horses by Shepherd, Birmingham.

A nearly new dog-cart with lamps by McNaught & Smith.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

The properties of Gentleman.

A second-hand single-seat brougham.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

The properties of Gentlemen.

An English-built brougham with surrounding double venetians and circular glasses on front, price Rs. 600.

Ditto Mail phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft, price Rs. 500.

The property of a Gentleman proceeding Up-country.